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PILOT AT THE HELM

★

Babu Rajendra Prasad will be the first President of the Indian Republic. A Gandhian to the core, his silent life is an eloquent sermon on service and self-sacrifice. He will be the destiny man of the Republic extending from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Kathiawad to Cocanada.

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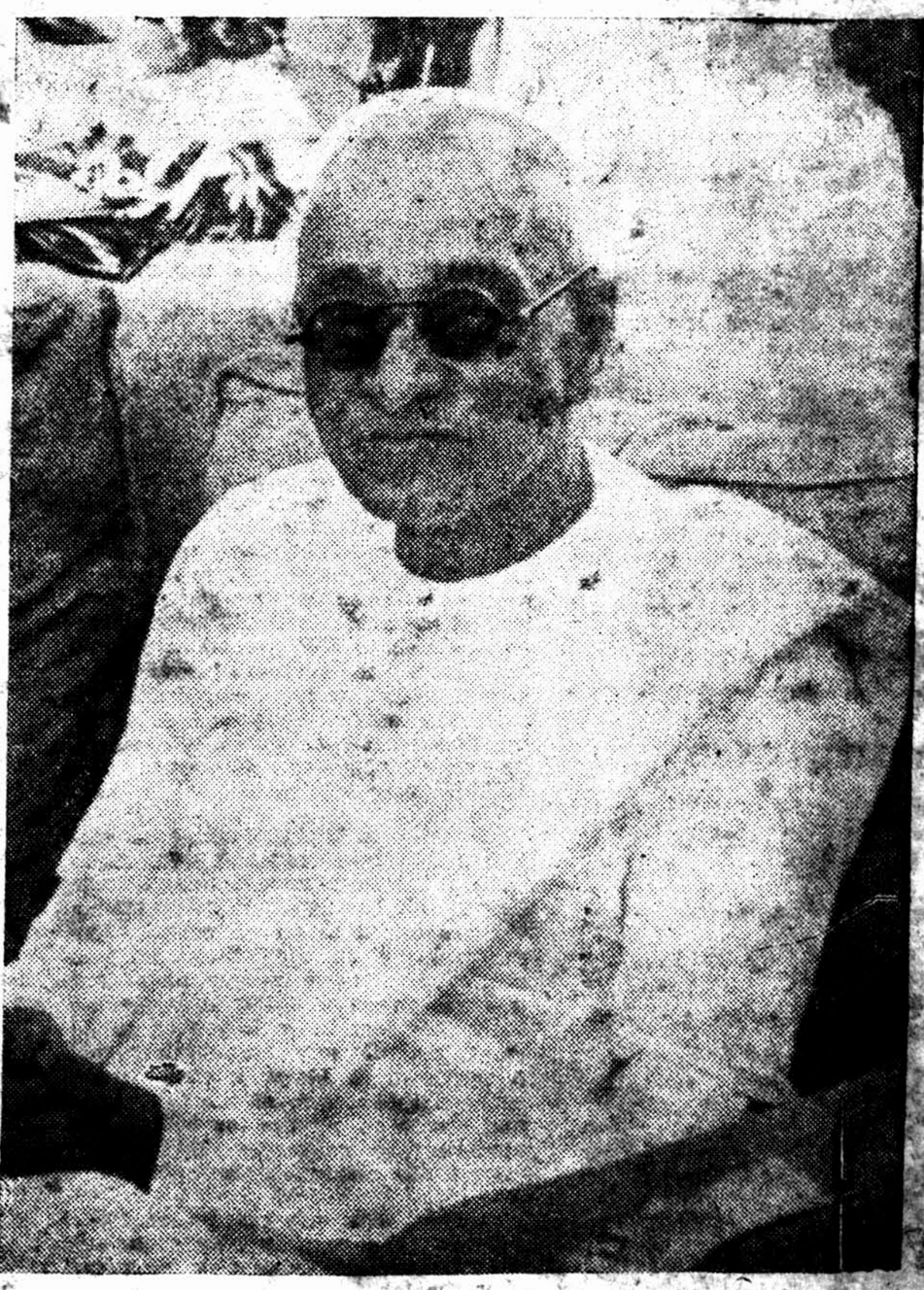

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From Rajaji to Rajen Babu, freedom broadens from precedent to precedent. The Nation cannot be too grateful to Rajaji for preparing the country from Dominion Status to Sovereign Republic. The 26th of January, the historic Independence Day, will from now on be the "R" Day.

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TORCH-BEARER OF INDIAN FREEDOM

(SEE PAGE 6)

137425

ON SNEEZING

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By Edgar D. Ward

AN encyclopaedia tells us that sneezing is caused by the irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose by foreign substances, the stimulus being conveyed by the trigerminal to the medulla, where it induces a reflex act of respiration.

That seems a perfectly simple case of cause and effect, action and reaction; but men sneezed long before the explanation was known. At one time it was regarded as a sure and unmistakable sign that the one who sneezed would soon be in his grave. Belief in this superstition was probably confirmed during mediaeval times when plagues and pestilences were frequent. In those days a sneeze was generally the first indication that a man had caught the prevailing infection. Unless he was extremely fortunate, his days were numbered

A pope is said to have so far accepted the popular belief as to have issued an ordinance decreeing that a short benediction should be said when a man sneezed, in the hope that his passage to the other world might be made easy and his residence in Paradise made secure.

This pope seems, however, to have followed the practice somewhat usual among the Church authorities of that age of turning to their own credit anything to which popular opinion held fast, for the custom of offering salutations and benedictions appears to have existed long before popes were thought of.

●

Isaac d'Israeli, in his "Curiosities of Literature," discusses the antiquity of this superstition, and traces the origin to a source much older than the Middle Ages. He says that the Hebrews have a story among the Rabbinical legends that before the days of Jacob if a man sneezed he at once died; in fact. it is stated that every man sneezed but once, and that as the last act of his life. Jacob, however, recognising that it would be extremely inconvenient to him if he died without making proper preparations, asked God to grant him a little time following his sneeze in order to settle his earthly and temporary affairs. This petition was granted, and when the day came that Jacob himself sneezed and continued to live, his companions were so astonished and perplexed that they sought relief by an invocation to the Deity to preserve them from disaster. The legend says that this custom of exclamation following a sneeze was passed on from nation to nation and from one generation to another.

The belief in the unfathomable significance of the sneeze continued to maintain its hold on the imagination of the peoples through the years.

In the days of Hesiod (which is quite a long time ago!) David Hume tells us that among the 3000 gods, each controlling a separate activity of man, one was placed in charge of sneezing and an altar was dedicated to his worship. It is also curious to note that the ancients attached so much importance to sneezing that they went

(Continued on page 26)

STEEPLEJACK

Tumble in The New Orleans Times-Picayune

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

A PATRIOT IS GENERALLY A MAN WHO DID SOME GREAT DEED SO LONG AGO THAT PEOPLE HAVE FORGOTTEN THE SELFISH MOTIVE THAT REALLY PROMPTED IT!
GLADYS PARKER
7-23

WEEK-END FUN

A resort-hotel threesome, looking for a fourth for bridge, turned to a little old lady knitting quietly on the verandah. "Oh, but I don't play really well", she protested. "Never mind," they overrode her. "We aren't experts either." On the first hand, there were three passes to the little old lady. She studied her hand, then in a bright voice announced her bid: "Two clovers."

★

An old river-boat captain was approached by a smuggler during the war between the states. The unscrupulous trader wanted the captain to carry some contraband up the river for him——"I'll give you $250", said the smuggler.

The captain hesitated before saying no. The smuggler offered $500, and then $1,000, but still the captain refused.

"I'll give you $1,500", said the smuggler. The captain drew a revolver from his pocket and shouted: "Get off my boat! Your're gettin too close to my price".

★

In a Saskatchewan dance-hall brawl, the local constable was badly mauled and the place was padlocked, awaiting what promised to be a sensational trial. At the outset, the magistrate ordered the ladies present to leave the courtroom, since it was certain that part of the evidence would be too lurid for their ears. The women arose and filed from the room—all save three brazen biddies up front who decided to stay. The magistrate glared at them, but they refused to budge. Whereupon he said: "Proceed. Sergeant. The LADIES have left."

★

An Army chaplain, wanting to witness a B-17 raid firsthand, went along on a flight deep into Germany. As they neared the target, flak and enemy fighters closed in on all sides. The chaplain got on the inter-com and said calmly: "Have no fear, men—God is with you". The tail gunner shouted back, "He may be with you guys up front, but He sure isn't back here!" A few seconds later a shell burst through the bottom of the tail turret and passed on out the top without exploding. The gunner hastily added, "Correction please. He just walked in".

★

"Willy", said the office manager, "there'll be a vacancy here soon, and I'm thinking of giving your twin brother the job".

"My twin brother?" exclaimed Willy.

"Yes, the one I saw watching the ball game yesterday while you were at your aunt's funeral", explained the manager.

"Oh-er-yes", said Willy! "I-I remember!

I'll go and hunt him up".

"Good!" said the manager, "and don't come back till you've found him".

A farmer and a college professor were travelling together on a train. After a few days, they got tired of talking and reading so the professor suggested they play riddles.

"Every time you miss a riddle you give me a dollar, and every time I miss a riddle I'll give you a dollar", said the professor.

"You're better educated than I am", the farmer pointed out. "I'll give you 50 cents".

The professor agreed and the farmer made up the first riddle.

"What has three legs walking and two legs flying?" he asked.

The professor didn't know so he gave the farmer a dollar.

The farmer didn't know either so he gave the professor fifty cents.

★

A poor but ambitious Frenchman wanted to marry the daughter of a rich man. He asked a lawyer friend for some advice.

"Just leave the matter in my hands", the lawyer said. "I've been invited to his house for dinner next week, and I'll fix everything for you. Answer just one question, please: Would you permit me to cut off your nose if I should offer you 100,000 francs for it?"

"Certainly not!" replied the young man.

At dinner the following week, the attorney brought the conversation around to the young suitor, and the rich host asked, "By the way, can you tell me whether he has any money?"

"Well", said the lawyer, "I understand he has little ready cash at present, but I know for a fact he has at least one asset for which he has refused an offer of 100,000 francs".

The young man got the girl—and a handsome dowry. too.

★

A girl got a job with an advertising agency to distribute little boxes of candy to the public. She had finished her day's work when she met an old friend whom she hadn't seen for a long time.

"Oh Joan", said the friend, "I've just heard that you're going to be married".

"Yes, I am", replied Joan. "We're going to be married next month".

"How wonderful!", said the interested friend. "What are you doing now".

"Nothing much", was the reply. "Just giving away free samples".

In a tight-fisted Iowa congregation, the hat was passed round one Sunday and returned absolutely empty. The pastor cast his eyes heavenward and said reverently: "I thank Thee, oh Lord. my hat came back".

★

A well dressed middle-aged man wandered into a tennis tournament and sat down on a bench. "Whose game?" he asked

A shy, cute little blonde sitting next to him looked up hopefully and said, "I am!"

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MYSTERIOUS MOON

★

By David Gunston

YOU may or may not be impressed by the pressence of that heavenly globe we call the moon which, half-lit by the sun, swings round the earth just 238,857 miles away. But the fact remains that ever since human knowledge began it has been thought to influence our lives, our loves, our madnesses, the germination and growth of our crops, our weather and the rise and fall of the tides. Only the last of these has been scientifically proved, but the other beliefs are still largely held.

The moon is really a satellite of the earth, and as stellar bodies go, it is very small indeed being only 2,160 miles in diameter. Astronomers know more about the moon than anything else, for its comparative nearness makes study and photography easy. They say that there is no life on it, except perhaps very low forms of vegetation, and they also tell us that in the distant future it will draw closer and closer to the earth. When it gets within 12,000 miles of us the force of gravity will shatter it into fragments which will then spin at high speed round the earth. Or it may strike us direct. Neither event is likely to happen for many millions of years, so we need not worry!

●

The moon is likely to be the first objective of rocket-travelling explorers. They stand a better chance of reaching the moon and getting back again safely than anywhere else in the firmament, although the return journey would be the more difficult.

The first man on the moon would find a black barren rocky land, strewn with extinct volcano craters, broiling hot in the sunlit part and passing immediately over a definite line into the pitch-dark area with a temperature of 200 deg. below zero—not very healthy in either. The sky would be a perpetual dark blue, too, with the earth like an enormous moon overhead.

Madness is commonly supposed to come from the moon's influence. The world "lunatic" means affected by the moon, and we still talk of people being moonstruck. In some remote parts of the world, usually in country areas, quite normal folk are believed to go a bit stupid at times of the full moon, while the sowing and harvesting of crops and the killing of food animals like pigs and cattle, is still regulated all over the word by the phases of the moon; so firm is the belief in its powers over the earth.

Moon worship was one of the most widespread forms of ancient religious ritual, but although this has now vanished from most of the world's races, most peoples like to think that the moon affects our loving. At one time young girls never failed to pay homage to a new moon by saying a wishful prayer, curtseying and hoping for a husband. Bowing, either seven or nine times, to a young moon, with the turning over of silver was sure to bring good luck, and you were not supposed to view a new moon through a glass window or over the left shoulder.

In actual fact the new moon is in-

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WASHINGTON MONUMENT

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MAKE PEACE & END OCCUPATION

Japan's Anomalous Position Spells Danger To Peace In The Far East

PT. Nehru raised 'Quit Japan' slogan in Commonwealth talks at Colombo. He is reported to have called on the U. S. authorities to withdraw Occupation Forces and warned them that continued occupation might drive the Japanese towards Communism. In this article, the "New Republic" urges the liquidation of Occupation Era and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan to scatter the 'Gathering storm' in the Far East.

Four hundred million people can be surrendered far more easily than a few fatal prejudices.

"Life" magazine, whose responsibility for the China disaster is greater than that of any single force outside China, responds to the bankruptcy of its policies by proposing that they be intensified. We must "get busy", says "Life". "We could hold all key coastal and offshore positions in Asia. We could (co-ordinate) U. S., British, Dutch, French and Portuguese policy in Asia....We could react warmly and constructively to Quirino's idea of a Pacific Pact....We could offer military help and advice to all areas under active or imminent attack by Communist-led forces, such as South China and Indo-China".

With equal realism the AFL convention calls for resurrection and full support of the Nationalist clique which today is earning even greater hatred among Chinese by civilian bombing and blockade.

These odd bedfellows in foreign policy are victims of Chiang's Disease—an inability to face unpleasant truths. There is nothing left of the Nationalists. There is nothing left of Dutch, French and Portuguese imperialism that can be saved.

Quirino himself is doing his best to forget the Turkey of a Pacific Pact which Chiang Kai-shek foisted on him and which amounts to a project for an international arms lobby for dispossessed generals who have nothing to fight for, nothing to fight with, and no desire to fight. As for the idea of occupying "all key coastal and offshore positions in Asia," if America should be mad enough to undertake this act of illegal aggression that "Life" proposes, we would immediately consolidate all of Asia, including India, against us, making the Communists the champions, and the Russians the new defenders, of Asia's independence

Asia Is No Pawn

If we are to construct a new policy for Asia, we need first to sweep this old rubbish away. We need to sweep away its basic premise on which American policy has foundered in Asia. America, like Russia, has tried to move Asia as a pawn in an external struggle. America, like Russia, has failed because the pawn dwarfs the two contestants and will not be moved.

A new programme for Asia means a shift in America's concern, away from our interest, toward Asia's interest. Because Asia's problems are economic and social, not military or strategic, it means a shift from problems of security to those of economic and social progress.

We have argued that support of progress in Asia means emphasis on constructive nationalism and public investment. Yet the problem of military security remains.

....It does not primarily concern the Russians, whose chief method of expansion is political. Nor does it primarily concern the Chinese Communists, who are already desperately overextended in China. It concerns principally the protection of Japan, and the rest of Asia against Japan.

At Potsdam the Allies declared that peace and security in the Pacific required that Japan be politically democratic, economically stable, strategically neutral. America was directed to secure these conditions as the occupying power. After four years the moral basis of the occupation has disappeared and its psychological basis is fast disappearing. Yet the purposes of the occupation have not been secured and cannot be while the cold war continues.

Jap Liberation

"Politically", the presence of institutions copied from democratic nations does not make Japan a democracy. "Liberty", as Judge Learned Hand once said, "lies in the hearts of men and women. When it dies there, no constitution or law, no court can save it. While it lies there it needs no constitution, no law, no court to save it." MacArthur knows this. His answer is that defeat left in Japan "a complete vacuum, morally, mentally and physically, and into this vacuum flowed the democratic way of life. This revolution of the spirit represents no thin veneer to serve the purposes of the present. It represents an unparalleled convulsion in the social history of the world". Last year, he adds, has seen a growing consciousness of individual responsibiliy in the conduct of public affairs" which provides the ethical basis of a free society. Yet MacArthur is speaking to Japanese and not to Americans; beckoning them on by describing attainable objectives rather than demonstrable realities. If the occupation should end tomorrow, then of MacArthur's revolution it can be said that the liberation of women and the distribution of the land would be secure; the trade unions would be strong but not secure; freedom of speech and democratic government would turn on economic conditions.

Expansionist Economy

"Economically", the stabilization programme promoted by the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers is not raising exports and SCAP'S goal of self-sufficiency for Japan by 1953 may be unattainable. The reasons are beyond our control. Before the war Japan supported a population of 70 million by exploiting her colonies. Now, without colonies or markets, Japan's population of 86 million is rising by six per cent a year toward an estimated 125 million. Already Japanese farmers, who need six acres, are down to three acres apiece. Even the most mature democracy could hardly withstand these population pressures, which force economic hardships that no people will voluntarily undergo.

Economically, for all MacArthur's reforms, Japan is stil inherently expansionist. She must expand commercially. The problem is to keep her expansion from taking political and military forms.

One area where Japan must expand commercially is the Communist mainland. In prewar years China alone took a third of Japan's foreign trade, buying most of her machinery and textiles, supplying a third of her iron ore, two-thirds of her pig iron and coal, and most of her oilseed and oil cake. Today SCAP is counting on Japanese sales and purchases in China of dol. 200 million a year. An internal collapse in China, or an economic boycott of China in pursuit of the strategic aims of the cold war, will leave Japan in bankruptcy or dependence on continuing American aid. Yet Japanese trade with China and Russia may raise strategic problems that we are not prepared to face.

Strategically, Japan suffers from being a key area—"a dangerous springboard for war", MacArthur's words. Japan lies close to Soviet territory in the Kurils and Siberia, a few hundred miles from Soviet-dominated Manchuria and from Korea, which soon will pass under Communist control. Japan by herself cannot wage war because she lacks materials and can be brought down by blockade, as the last war proved. Yet as an American air strip Japan can threaten Russia and China. And Japan, backed by Russian and Chinese resources can threaten all Asia and America.

Communist Offer

For this reason MacArthur conceived Japan's future as the Switzerland of Asia. Accordingly, the Japanese have forsworn forever in their constitution the right to wage war. For MacArthur this renunciation of war was more than the economic and political salvation of Japan: it was the injection into a desperate world of a society dedicated to furthering Christian values.

For a time this concept conformed to Soviet and Western policies. But as the cold war grew more intense, the idea of neutrality became repugnant to both sides.

The Communists have offered Japan, salvation in alliance with their world. MacArthur has cursed the left-wing unions and the opposition press. In Washington the Joint Chiefs of Staff are opposing the concept of a disarmed and defenceless Japan. They see Japan as an American protectorate; a larger Philippines. They intend to hold Japan.

They believe that it can best be held by American air bases in Japan, and by a Japanese defence force. With growing bitterness the Russians charge that we are violating the Potsdam Agreement and the statutes of the occupaion.

The Fifth Year

Under these circumstances the occupation is entering its fifth year. It is turning sour. The dangers of casting Japan adrift under present conditions are great. The dangers of continued occupation may be still greater. The continuing violation of the Potsdam Agreement, which promised independence to a responsible Japanese government, is bound to rekindle aggressive nationalism. The continued presence of well-paid, overbearing U. S. soldiers must turn the Japanese people against the American people. The lack of final responsibility delays the further development

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'NO SUBMITTING TO REDS'

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek tells people of the United States that "China will never submit to Communists but will fight to the death to resist the invaders."

Japanese Set-up

Criticising 'American Raj' in Japan, as establishing "Democrazy" rather than Democracy, Dr. Okawa, the apostle of Japanese aggression for 'Co-prosperity' of East Asia, forecasts that

JAPS WILL BE ON TOP IN 2000 A.D.

By RAY FALK

"IT will take half a century for Japan to regain her pre-war strength," predicts Dr. Shumei Okawa, Japan's foremost Ultranationalist.

"Japan will suffer more, for she is deeply wounded." Okawa said and compared the American Aid to "drinking sake (rice wine)—Japan now is intoxicated, a little drunk. When American aid stops, Japan will suffer. Then there will come some kind of chaos, and only then, true resurrection for Japan."

"We must learn from the Americans the scientific method of living and from the Russians how to organize people"

In the year 2,000, according to Okawa's timetable, Japan should be back in her 1941 international position.

Rosenberg Of Japan

Dr. Okawa's comments are hardly idle observations. During the Thirties, he was the philosopher of Japanese aggression and ultranationalism. He has been called the Rosenberg of Japan

Americans may not remember Okawa as such, but they will remember the skinny man who sat behind Hideki Tojo during the opening of the Tokyo war crimes trial. That was Okawa—the man who smacked Tojo on his bald head. The international military tribunal for the Far East declared him a case of Dementia Praecox, and ordered him confined in an insane asylum

After three years in prison and in hospitals he was freed and is now living in his village two hours by jeep from Tokyo

During his confinement Okawa completed a Japanese translation of the Koran, which was published in December Okawa has a working knowledge of a number of foreign languages. He consulted the English, German, French and Chinese versions in order to make sure that his translation of the scriptural work from Arabic was accurate.

And although Okawa said he had never been outside Japan he talked in English for two hours without an interpreter

At present, the former professor of political science and of the history of colonial policy is writing a book in English: "The character of the Japanese people." He hopes to have the book published in the United States.

"Few foreigners understand us," Dr. Okawa started his criticism of modern Japan. "The French understand Japanese mentality best. One must have a delicate mind to do so. The Americans, British and German have big, strong, broad minds."

Today, "Japan is a 'democrazy' instead of a democracy. You can't Americanize a Japanese. The occupation is trying to take away our past and put in something new That's bad. We should keep the good of the past and bring in the good from abroad."

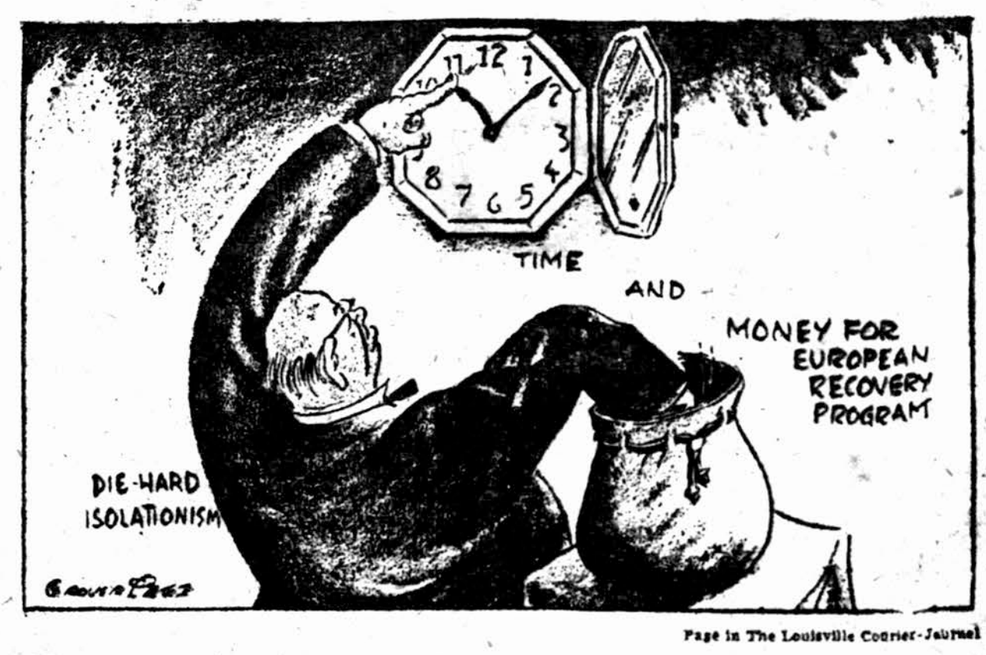
It might be added parenthetically here that what the doctor has in mind is to keep the feudalistic ideas of the past and graft on to them our technological advances shorn of the American spirit in which they were created.

Impact Of New Deal

"Students no longer bow when they enter a classroom," he said. "This is a form of school etiquette which shows respect for the teacher Sons and daughters have lost all respect for their parents The family system is breaking up. Under the new inheritance law, a father's property must be divided equally among his sons upon his death But when a poor farmer's land is divided among his sons, each one's share is worthlessly small."

Asked about the strength of the ultranationalist movement, Okawa shrugged his shoulders. In his opinion, the Japan Labour Party, at present the strongest of the ultranationalist groups, will not succeed "in the near future".

"Such parties as the Japan Labour Party must learn organizational methods to be effective," he added. "This will take five to ten years. The Japanese lack talent for organization. Before the war, the only real organizations in Japan were the army and the navy"—which the ultranationalist controlled.



Page in The Louisville Courier-Journal

He observed that the Communists know how to organize people. He smiled dryly, when I remarked that Japan Labour Party members had infiltrated Communists ranks to learn the latter's methods.

"Fortunately there are no good leaders among the Communists. Otherwise, Communist influence would spread very quickly," he said.

The professor paused. Meticulously he poured coffee, mixed in cream and sugar, and offered me some rice cakes. Dr Okawa is a tall, extremely skinny, fox-faced invidivual. He wore an old grey sweater, a jacket and a pair of army riding pants.

He turned to the subject of the Emperor. "In Japan it is a national belief—I don't know whether it's a fact or a supposition—that the Emperor is a descendant of the Sun Goddess, our national ancestor,". He continued. "There is no chance in the people's relationship to the Emperor. Our feeling for the Emperor is quite religious. In the past, Japanese patriots made the mistake of asking other nations to pay respect to our Emperor. Our Emperor belongs to the Japanese nation alone; he is the head of every family".

Leaders Of Today

Dr. Okawa has little respect for Japanese leaders of today. He says they were "bystanders" during the war. "I don't like bystanders. I like enemies better," he adds.

"Japanese history will call our present-day leaders robots. That's quite natural. We are captives.

"But I am dissatisfied because they are not good robots. They have no sincerity, no courage. (Prime Minister Shigeru) Yoshida's party has the majority in Parliament but a few Communists have more power. Most Japanese work five hours a day. Ten and twelve hour a day is not enough to reconstruct miserable Japan. But the government has no guts to make the workers work.".

Dr. Okawa made one last prediction; said he: "There is no anti-American feeling now. The Japanese are America worshippers. They even respect American soldiers. But Anti-American feeling will rise, when Japan is too Americanized. This is the pattern of Japanese history. Japan is open and closed to foreign influence cyclically".

U. S. FACES RED FLEET'S CHALLENGE

Soviet Submarine Base In Adriatic Alerts Americans

By L. EDGAR PRINA

FACED with the potent challenge of Russia's vast undersea fleet, Admiral Forest P. Sherman, the new Chief of Naval Operations, disclosed that he was ordering a full-scale study of the Navy's readiness to combat any submarine campaign that might be launched against the United States in the event of war

In an exclusive interview, the man who replaced Admiral Louis E. Denfield as the Navy's top official, declared:

"The possession of such a large force of submarines (Russian) in commission—a much larger force than we maintain—certainly creates a serious and critical problem for us. I have taken steps to initiate a comprehensive review of the entire anti-submarine warfare situation".

Soviet Strength

The Soviet Union is generally believed to have about 250 to 300 submarines, but naval observers figure that not more than a couple of dozen of these are the new guppy-type craft—equipped with the snorkel breathing device and extra-powerful batteries for greater submerged endurance and speed.

Sherman, the former Commander of the Sixth Task Fleet in the Mediterranean indicated that he was not convinced the Russians were building a submarine base in the Adriatic, as reported by a Member of the British Parliament last week.

"But if they are, and they base first-class boats there, it would have a very significant effect on our strategic position in the Mediterranean area. It would make necessary the deployment of additional Fleet units by interested nations," he asserted.

An aviator since 1922, the Admiral said that the Navy was straining every effort to get funds to buy more airplanes for its carrier forces. He revealed that experts were scrutinizing the current budget with the hope that additional savings might be effected. And he added, the Navy is fighting to lessen the 375,000,000 dollars cut tentatavely assigned it for the remainder of fiscal year 1950 by the Department of Defence.

Scrapped Carrier Episode

Asked if he planned to reopen the question of construction of the giant flush-deck carrier, Sherman winced, fidgeted in his chair, and then held that it was too controversial a topic to comment upon at this time.

(A Defence Department spokesman said that the Weapons System Evaluation Group, an organisation of scientists and military men, would take up the carrier matter after disposing of several larger priority items, including the B-36 bomber).

To the query: Could and should submarine and naval planes deliver the atomic bomb, if necessary? Sherman replied, "yes, if necessary." He declined to given an opinion on who should decide whether it was necessary.

The question of carrier-plane escort for big Air Force bombers on long-range missions also was treated gingerly by the Admiral. He said that such an operation had long been discussed in high military councils and that General Carl Spaatz favoured it when he was Air Force Chief of Staff. He then said that he believed such escort should be provided "under appropriate conditions".

To a series of other questions, Sherman gave these replies:

"No comment" on whether he thought the "Revolt of the Admirals" had ended; he definitely did not plan to relegate the battleship to the scrap heap, and, in fact, he sees many probable uses for the big, heavily armoured vessel in a future war; he is determined to maintain a strong reserve organization of officers and men despite impending budget cuts, and, finally, he denied a statement attributed to him that the United States could buy an adequate defence for 10,000,000,000 dollars a year.

Admiral's Warning

Rear Admiral Charles B. Momsen, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Underseas Warfare, gave warning that an enemy submarine campaign would be very critical for the United States in its present state of preparedness.

"The enemy's successes would not be due to any technical or scientific deficiencies on the navy's part, but rather to the lack of sufficient numbers of the newer anti-submarine weapons," he explained.

One of the weapons the navy believes may be the best bet of all is the especially designed "Hunter-Killer" submarine (SSK). It is smaller than our other submersibles and will be employed to patrol a fixed area. Traveling at a very reduced speed, it will make little noise and will be able to detect other underseas craft without itself being detected. Long-range homing torpedoes, when developed, would make it a real killer

But, according to the Admiral, the inventor of the famous Monsen Lung, which rescued men of the ill-fated submarine Squalus in 1939, only one SSK is under construction and only two more are authorized. It takes three years to build a boat in peacetime, but in a war emergency it can be done in as little as nine months.

Momsen could not say whether the Russians have anything newer than the German XX-type submersibles, seized at the close of World War II, but he said it was his belief that the great bulk of the Reds' 250-300 boats were of the pre-war variety.

"There just are not many of the

(Continued on page 27)

IN THE LAND OF CLIMBING KANGAROO AND FLYING MOUSE

Stinging Tree Which Attacks Like Porcupine

WHEN the members of the Archbold expedition arrived in Australia last April, they were delighted to learn from fellow scientists "down under" that Cape York, the area they proposed to investigate, was a quiet, peaceful land.

"Except for an occasional snake, there are no animals, you need worry about," they were told. "There is lot of fresh water and plenty of game. The weather is pleasant. The natives are not only friendly but civilized. Most of them speak English. And the white settlers will welcome you like visiting royalty."

Geoffrey Tate, business manager of the expedition, was particularly pleased. To his lot, would have fallen the elaborate organization of safety precautions with which most scientific ventures into the wilderness are burdened. Now, he looked forward eagerly to participating in the search for biological specimens.

Stinging Tree

One can imagine how annoyed Tate and his companions were when they discovered, on their first night out, that, although the human and animal creatures of Cape York were apparently willing to be investigated, the plant life—or, rather, one particular plant specimen—fought them as fiercely and untiringly as an army of guerrilla soldiers. The peaceful party of scientists was hounded day and night by the vicious nettles of the stinging tree.

The stinging tree, which attains a growth about the size of a boxwood elm, has large, fan-shaped leaves lined and fringed with two-inch long hooked spikes. Like the porcupine, the stinging tree has the false reputation of being able to hurl showers of these spikes in the direction of an advancing enemy.

The botanists with the expedition knew, of course, this could not be true, but the member of the Archbold party who first encountered the weird plant, by backing into it, was inclined to doubt his intellect and believe only in his injuries. Certainly there seemed to be something malicious in the way the tree encumbered their progress. At every stop, natives of the area related gruesome stories of how horses and other large animals had been stung to death, and the members of the party were almost ready to believe them.

Land Bridge Theory

On three previous expeditions, also sponsored by Richard Archbold, research associate of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, scientists had fine-combed the shores and jungles of New Guinea, north of Australia, in search of other bizarre biological specimens. These they found in great abundance, but they returned to the U.S. with something even more exciting—the idea that it would be possible to prove, through a comparison of plant and animal life, that a land bridge once existed between New Guinea and Cape Rork, the nearest tip of Australia.

Evidence for the theory soon piled up on the New Guinea side. The purpose of the fourth, or 1948 trip was to find additional proof in Australia. Of course, as in all reconstructive science there could be no such thing as real proof. None, that is, that would stand up in court. But the Archbold scientists were sufficiently intrigued with the idea to announce it publicly—and no one laughed.

To the immense satisfaction of the expedition members, the results of the 1948 expedition provided the strongest biological support for the theory of the existence of a land bridge between Australia and New Guinea.

Analysis of the expedition specimens revealed that the bridge formed a two-way traffic route for many plants and animals. Most New Guinea marsupials are of Australian origin, and many Australian vines and scrub trees came down through New Guinea, it is now believed.

Leader of the group, Leonard J. Brass, is an Australian-born botanist and Canadian army veteran of World War II, who had accompanied the first three expeditions. Mr. Brass, now a member of the museum staff, has a reputation as both scientist and adventurer. At one time, he operated a plantation in the wild, Solomon islands. A few years later, he had a fling at running a horse ranch in Australia. His extensive experience made him the ideal choice for leader of the 1948 trip.

With him went not only Geoffrey Tate, as business manager, but Tate's brother, Dr. G. H. H. Tate, curator of the museum's department of mammals, and Hobart Van Deusen. Expeditions were an old story to both of the Tate brothers. The former, a native of Petrolia, Ontario, and also a Canadian army veteran, has gone on jungle treks in Brazil and Venezuela, while his English-born brother, on the staff of the museum since 1921, has travelled extensively in South America and West Africa.

When the four museum representatives arrived in Australia, they were joined by Donald Vernon, chief preparator of the Queensland museum, and Joe McLaughlin, a longtime resident of the Cape York area. At the beginning of April, the first days of autumn in the land down under, these six arrived in Cape York. They were almost the first jungle invaders to penetrate this strategic north-east tip of the island continent, since the early

(Continued on page 28)

An interesting picture of a Kangaroo jumping from tree to tree.

BY

Jhan And June Robbins

RUSSIANS FIND ELIXIR OF LIFE

Olympic Runner At 49 Wants To Compete Again

★

BY JAMES WAKEFIELD BURKE

SINCE long before Ponce de Leon sought the fountain of youth in Florida, man has hopefully searched for some elixir which would restore youthful powers to the aged and perpetuate them for many years.

The Kiev Biological Institute now claims to have a serum accomplishing this purpose, which was developed by the late Dr. Alexander Bogomoletz. The source of the serum is the marrow from human beings who have met sudden death. Originally, Dr. Bogomoletz, the Russian, is said to have obtained it mostly from soldiers, who had just been killed.

Dr. Paul Martin, noted surgeon of Lausanne, is said to have obtained some of the serum from a colleague of Dr. Bogomoletz's, in Prague.

This correspondent is one of the many American middle-distance runners among those vanquished by the powerful-legged Dr. Martin. Martin is the only athlete to claim the honour of competing in five Olympic Games. He was captain of the Swiss Olympic Team for 16 years. He is now 49 years old and retired from track activities 13 years ago, after the Berlin Olympics.

Rejuvenated

Shortly after taking the Bogomoletz shots, Dr. Martin told this correspondent, "I began to feel the urge to run again".

Dr. Martin dug out his old running togs and went into training. This summer he won several events from youthful aspirants training for the next Olympics. He looks younger—not much different than he looked in Madison Square Garden 27 years ago.

His attitude, I discovered as we became reacquainted, was the same—youthful and spirited. One morning recently, after a long evening in night clubs, I saw him run 30 laps on the track and jog off without so much as breathing hard.

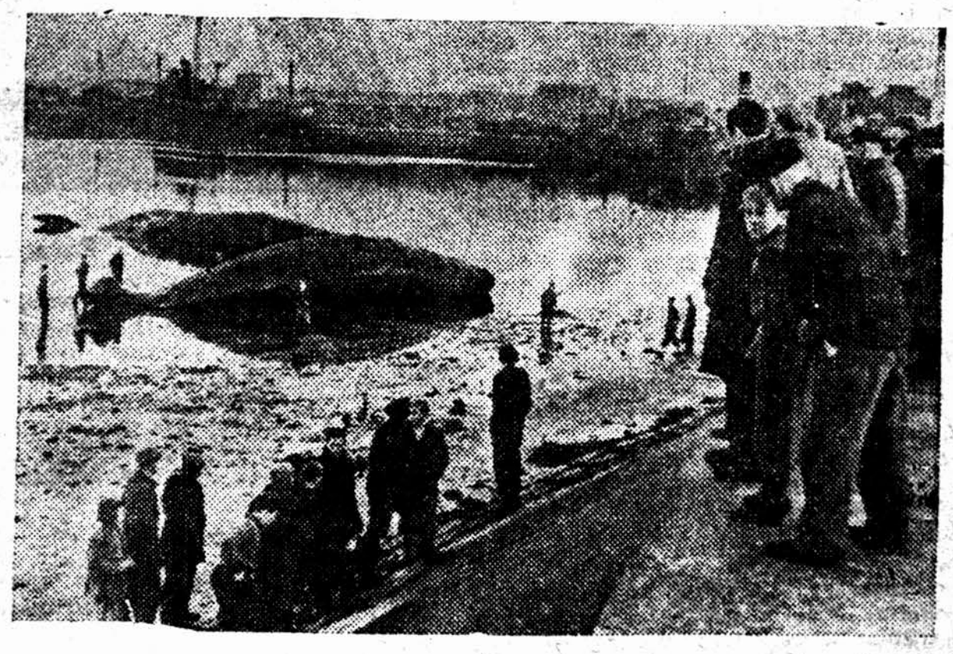
Source Of Serum

The serum is technically known as Globeline Gamma.

Dr. Martin explained that when a person is kil'ed suddenly, such as a shot soldier, certain tissues of the body call for and receive large quantities of Globeline Gamma to fight off death.

He said that the Pasteur Biological Institue of Paris is trying to discover how to produce the serum from other human tissue. He believes that only the Russians may have discovered how to do this successfully and if so they may keep the information to themselves. As a result, it is rare and valuable. Dr. Martin claims that certain persons in New York and Hollywood have posted as much as $10,000 for the serum if and when available.

DEATH IN SHALLOW WATER



Two 15-ton whales washed ashore on coast of Jutland.

Torch-Bearer Of Freedom

SHYAMJI KRISHNAVARMA, SCHOLAR AND REBEL

BY

INDULAL YAGNIK

ON the auspicious day of the birth of the Indian Republic there are many names which may be recalled by the people in revered remembrance and gratitude.

And one among those who held aloft the banner of revolt was the Indian scholar, philosopher-patriot Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma .

Shyamji was born in the year of the first Indian armed revolt against the British known in current history as the "Indian Mutiny of 1857". Born under the banner of rebellion, he continued to hold it aloft, inculcating into the people of India the principles of passive resistance, non-co-operation and satyagraha. Indeed, he was the pioneer of non-violence, but his pupils were yet to be convinced. Where Shyam ji left off Mahatma Gandhi took over.....

Sri Indulal Yagnik, journalist and Kisan leader, gives an intimate penpicture of one who was "an intellectual giant, who suffered privations and exile in a far-off land cheerfully and willingly, holding aloft the torch of liberty to light up the path for his countrymen yet unborn".

THE name of Pandit Shyamji Krishnavarma is little known to the younger generation of Indians. But during the first decade of this century he was not only known as a great Sanscrit scholar and an Oxford M.A., the Dewan of many first-class States and a shrewd business man, but pre-eminently as a towering propagandist of the Extremist Party in London, Paris and Geneva.

AND THOUGH HE NEVER WENT BEYOND PREACHING THE DOCTRINE OF PEACEFUL RESISTANCE, HE WAS DECREED BY HISTORY TO USHER IN THE ERA OF THE BOMB AND THE REVOLVER THAT SET ALL INDIA ABLAZE DURING THE YEAR 1908.

The Pandit, as he used to be called early in his life, was born of a poor Bhansali family at Mandvi in Cutch State on October 4, 1857, the year of the Indian Mutiny. His studious habits and his brilliant record at school attracted the attention of friends and neighbours. Hearing of Shyamji's high attainments a Bhatia philanthropist, Mathuradas Lavji, took him to Bombay, where his father was eking out a precarious existence

In Bombay

In Bombay, Shyamji soon got admittance into the Wilson High School and then went to the Elphinstone High School under the terms of a scholarship, which he easily secured soon after his arrival in Bombay.

Not content with the usual career of a scholar, Shyamji ambitious and industrious, began to study Sanskrit out of school hours at a Sanskrit Pathashala under the direction of an old-world pandit. An unfortunate eye trouble resulted in his failure at the Matriculation examination (1876).

But he emerged from the Pathshala a finished Sanskrit scholar, and thanks to the friendship of a fellow student, was soon able to marry the daughter of a rich Bombay merchant.

His discipleship under great Swami Dayanand Saraswati, who founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay during this period, and the offer by Prof. Monier Williams of a scholarship at Oxford launched young Shyamji on the unchartered seas of knowledge and adventure.

Before embarking for England young Shyamji (he was hardly 20), to consolidate his position, undertook a novel tour of the important towns of India.

Erudite Scholar

Aided by influential Arya Samajist friends, who saw in the young Sanskrit scholar a useful ally in their reformist crusade, Shymji addressed audiences of learned Shastris and Pandits in fluent Sanskrit. He went to Nasik and Poona and to distant places as Benares and Lahore. Wherever he spoke, he earned glowing testimonials to his erudition; from the press and the public as well as from the zealous reformers and the orthodox pandits.

Shyamji reached Oxford, the Mecca of his dreams, in 1879. Undaunted by economic difficulties he soon secured admission at Balliol and continued his studies by giving tuitions and later with the help of a scholarship from his native state and an honorarium from Prof. Monier Williams, who drew on the young Pandit's erudition in his work of translating the Sanskrit classics.

By the time he graduated from Oxford, Shyamji was able to obtain the following testimonial from his Professor: "I know of no other Pandit who combines a considerable knowledge of Greek and Latin with great Sanskrit attainments".

Nor were his attainments and fame confined to the portals of his University. He read before the Royal Asiatic Society of London a paper on the Origin of Writing in India. And he was deputed by the Secretary of State for India to represent his country at the Berlin Conference of Orientalists in 1881.

Shyamji concluded his Oxford career by taking the M.A. degree in 1884 and was called to the bar the same year.

When Shyamji returned to India full of honours, but short of money—about which he was ever alert—he hastened to accept the post of Dewan of Ratlam, a middling princely state, rather than risk the uncertainties of the Bombay Bar.

Leaving Ratlam three years later due to ill health, Shyamji settled down at Ajmere to start some cotton gin-presses and then proceeded to Udaipur as the First Member of the Council.

Thus, his career ran in a smooth course for about ten good years till he accepted the Dewanship of Junagadh State in 1895, a post that entirely changed his outlook and made a different man of Shyamji.

Tide Turns

At Junagadh, Shyamji unwittingly brought a hornet's nest round his ears when he invited an Oxford friend, A. F. Maconochie—who had appealed to him for help—to accept a high post in the State.

Beginning with extravagant demands and insulting behaviour, Macanochie, to further his own ends, ended by joining a mean conspiracy hatched by Shyamji's enemies and was the cause of Shyamji's dismissal from the state before a year was out.

Shyamji soon reverted to his old post at Udaipur and carried on protracted correspondence with the Nawab of Junagadh, the Agency and the Government of India for the recovery of three years' salary, guaranteed to him under the contract he had entered into with the state prior to his engagement. All this came to nothing, and Shyamji had to twiddle his thumbs and pockets the insult and humiliation heaped on him by an Englishman.

This shook his faith in the Englishman and shattered his faith in the Government of India for ever. The debacle proved a turning point in the career of the Pandit who, disdaining the pro-British tactics of the Moderates, began to evince a new-born interest in the extremist policies and nationalist struggle of his old friend and contemporary, Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Shyamji, the scholar and patriot, overnight became a fire-eating patriot pledged to the immediate cessation of British rule in India.

Just Fell Short

But Shyamji was not made of the sterner stuff of Tilak. He could not exchange the robes of high office for the crown of martyrdom, the inevitable prize of a staunch and determined patriot. So when Tilak was sentenced in 1897 to 18 months' imprisonment for sedition, Shyamji decided to leave for England to carry on unmolested nationalist propaganda in the land of his enemies.

In London Shyamji detested the Indian Congress propaganda being carried on under the tutelage of old civilians, like Wedderburn and Cotton. He cultivated association with the progressive groups, like the Rationalists, the Socialists and the Irish Home Rulers, who held pronounced views on Indian and world politics

So, when his great tecaher, Herbert Spencer died, in 1903, Shyamji leapt into front-page news, by announcing in the course of his short funeral oration, an offer of £1,000 to Oxford University to establish an annual Spencer Lectureship.

New Leaf

A year afterwards, he went a step further by offering through the Congress President five "Herbert Spencer Travelling Fellowships" of the value of Rs. 2,000 each and one more in memory of Dayanand Saraswati to enable Indian graduates to finish their education abroad and to qualify themselves for an independent profession.

To those scholarships he tacked on a condition, that nobody holding a fellowship "shall accept any post, office of emoluments of service under the British Government after his return to India"

Beginning with these benefaction, Shyamji made a straight dash into politics in 1905—at the mature age of 48. He began with the publication of 'THE INDIAN SOCIALOGIST'—a title designed on the true Spencerian model. The policy of this monthly journal was announced in the first issue in Spencer's dictum: "Resistance to aggression is not simply justifiable but imperative . Non-resistance hurts both altruism and egoism".

Editorially, Shyamji wrote: "The political relations between England and India urgently require a genuine Indian interpreter (as distinguished from the Anglo-Indian variety then in vogue) in the United Kingdom to show on behalf of India how Indians really fare and feel under British rule". While he paid his tribute to the British friends of India, he underlined his alignment with the Indian Extremist party rapidly developing under the Curzon regime.

India House

Having secured a press to ventilate his opinions, Shyamji established the "Indian Home Rule Society" to secure Home Rule for India and to carry on propaganda to this end in the United Kingdom. Speaking at the inaugural meeting, Shyamji made a forthright attack on the old leadership of the Congress and their organisations in England, tied to the apron strings of selfish British bureaucrats. By the middle of the year Shyamji augmented his propaganda machinery by founding the India House to accommodate the holders of his travelling fellowship. The House soon became a rendezvous of young patriots, who were turned into revolutionaries by the genius of Vinayak Savarkar, before the year was out

The year 1907—the Golden Jubilee of the War of Independence proved another landmark in Shyamji's life. Though the Jubilee was celebrated solemnly and quietly by Indians in London at India House, its proceedings drew from the British Press its vehement denunciation and soon questions were raised in Parliament about the seditious activities of certain Indians in London and the United Kingdom. Before this storm had died down, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh (an uncle of the late Sardar Bhagat Singh, who was executed in Lahore in 1931 for the murder of Saunders, a British police official) were deported from the Punjab to Mandalay.

To Paris

Shyamji, always alert to keep away from the clutches of the law and thinking that discretion was the better part of valour in a propaganda war removed his headquarters from London to Paris, administering a valedictory kick to the British Government by publishing 'La Marseilles', the song of the French Revolution, in several Indian and European languages in the last issue of the 'Indian Socialogist' published in London.

To the charge of preaching violence laid at his door by the British Press and politicians, Shyamji stated: "We have never advocated the use of force as a part of our political programme." And he exhorted his own countrymen to refuse to help their foreign masters without incurring the evils of a violent revolution.

As in London, Shyamji collected round himself in Paris revolutionaries from India, various Asiatic countries and the Continent. While he continued to help the institutions he had founded in London with financial aid and advice, the new fresh air of the Paris boulevards gave a new zest to his warm heart and ever vigorous mind.

The deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh from the Punjab and the venomous repression in Bengal—the tales of which reached London and Paris and all the cities of the Continent wherever Indians congre-

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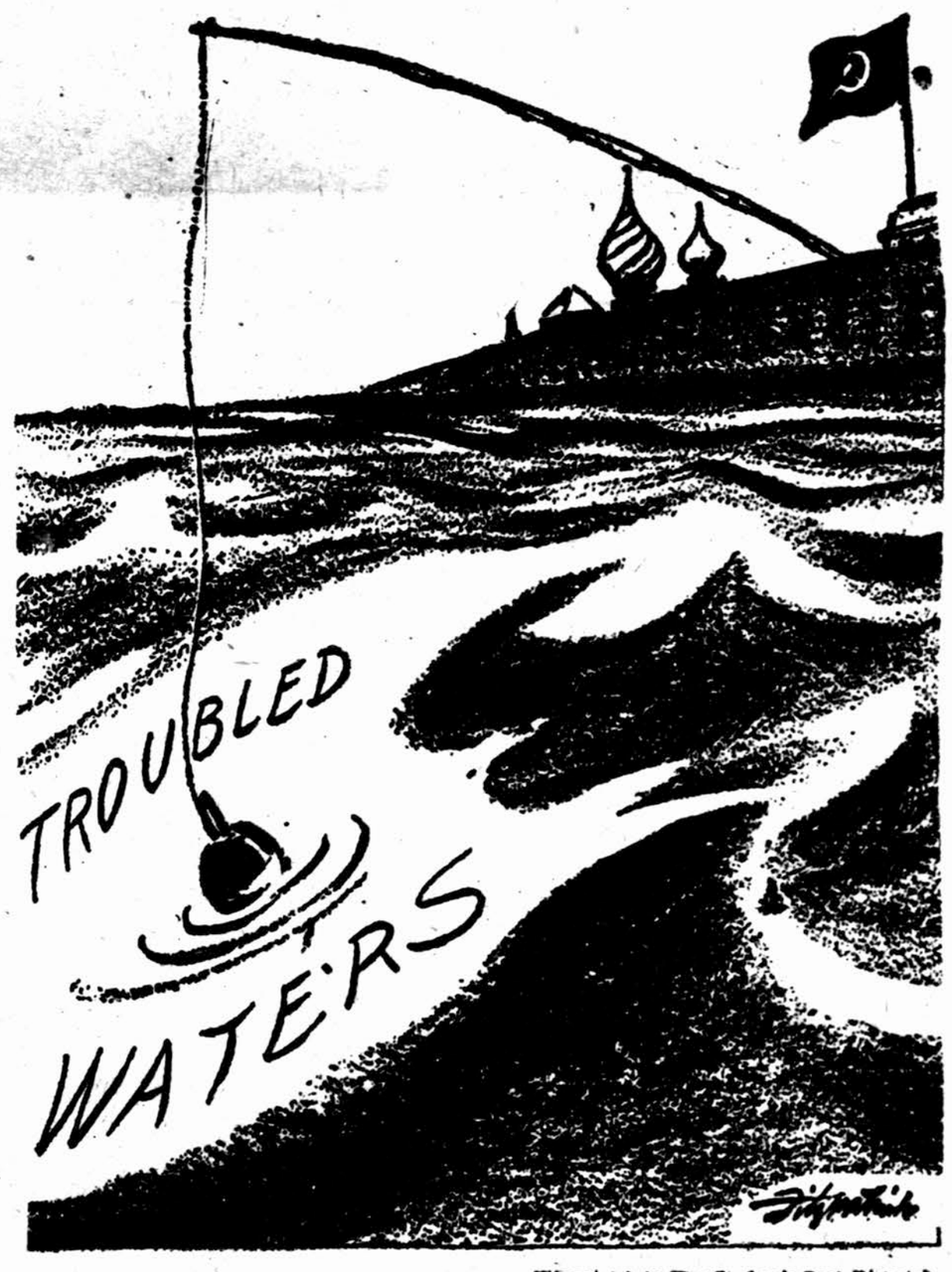

Fitzpatrick in The St Louis Post-Dispatch

"Favorite fishing spot."

FRANCO'S BID FOR U. S. AID

Wants Equal Partnership With Atlantic Pact Nations

By BLAIR MODY

FRANCISCO FRANCO, who has remained dictator of Spain by skillful juggling of potentially hostile forces at home, is now undertaking an adroit offensive on the diplomatic front.

In inviting the Atlantic Pact nations to accept him as an "equal partner," Franco is leading with his high trump, the Spanish Army, and he follows with a thinly veiled message to the U. S. Congress, which he is hoping will vote him a big loan, with a couple of well-timed swipes at some of the nations with whom we are already collaborating.

Franco's army, which keeps him in power, has 450,000 fighting men. In a couple of months, he indicates he could field 1,000,000. They are not well-equipped. They have a weird assortment of German, Russian, French, Spanish and Italian small arms, a few old-fashioned German tanks, a limited amount of artillery that is as international as the French foreign legion, an antique Navy, and a few hundred World War II fighter planes, mostly Nazi, that would look pretty sick against Russian jets.

Franco's Trump Card

But the Spanish army will fight. (one of the things that keeps Franco in power today, in fact, is the fierce fighting impulse of many Spaniards which makes less warlike compatriots fearful that the alternative wiuld be bloody civil war) It would operate from a bridgehead about two-thirds the size of Texas, the Iberian Peninsula, which might prove the only defensible sector of Western Europe. It is indispenable, Franco algues, to prevent a Communist conquest of Germany, Italy, France, turning into an irreversible seizure of the whole Mediterranean and Northern Africa, and all it needs is "adequate weapons." He asks that we provide them.

In his indirect appeal to the Congress, Franco counterattacks the British and French opposition which has been bucking any deal with Spain. The British, beset by budget troubles, have slashed defense way down, while Franco, partly to keep himself in power, spends 50 per cent of his national Budget on the army. The French, unprotected by the Pyrenees mountains, naturally take a dim view of any scheme to defend Spain as "a last bastion" after the rest of the continent has been overrum, so Franco says:

European Defence

"There is a tendency in European circles to depend upon the United States—not only for economic aid and supplies, but also for the blood of its youth. It is easy for a European country to say to the United States: We have a Communist or Socialist menace, so you must come and help us take care of this.'

"Spain feels that Europe should defend itself, and that the United States should provide the nations of Western Europe with adequate economic aid in the form of tools and machinery, essential to the proper defence of the continent."

Franco, or associates of Franco, also are saying: "You help Tito. Are we any worse?"

They argue that while Franco may not have established the sort of Government in Spain that Americans like, police-state repressions are certainly no less in Yugoslavia, where churchmen are jailed or disappear, where land is being taken from its owners by virtual force, and where the potential leader of a revolt against Tito is fortuitously shot.

While Tito is communizing Yugoslavia as fast as he dares, Franco already has bought up 40 big estates and distributed the land among the people, say his apologists. There is little outward evidence on the streets or in the shops of the firm grip the Spanish Caudillo keeps. There is even griping against the Government though this is done quite discreetly.

Franco And Tito

So, argue the Falangists, if the United States plans to wink at the grimmer phases of Titoism, why should it force Franco to reform his regime before working out a strict business deal?

Whether Franco succeeds in using his strategic military position as a lever to force the economic loan he so badly needs will depend on how much heat he can get turned on the state department from Capitol Hill.

In these days when the American taxpayer is picking up such a large check in Europe, we can get ultimate, if reluctant, support for any policy on which we really insist, unless one of our Allies feels its safety is at stake, as the French did when they thought our proposals for control of the Ruhr were inadequate. Paul G. Hoffman, the Marshall plan manager, demonstrated how powerful the United States can be without outwardly coercing anybody when the OEEC passed his resolutions to start real economic integration now.

The Spaniards, by the same reasoning, think that if Congress pressures or directs the State Department to take Franco on the military team, our diplomats can bring it about. Then, they think, a Congress which has been so generous with other nations will lay dol. 500,000,000 on the line so that cotton, agricultural machinery, fertilizer, food, trucks, oil, and mining machinery can flow into Spain from America charged on-the-cuff.

Franco's Bid

This is all Spain needs, they assert—this and good crop weather to move forward out of its present precarious economic conditions to prosperty.

However much such a deal might or might not add to the actual military strength of the North Alantic community, it would almost certainly cement Franco in power for years to come.

FRANCO AT FEAST OF EPIPHANY

GEN. FRANCO accompanied by his family, recently attended the Feast of Epiphany ceremonies during which a special Mass was said by Maronite priests who visited him in the El Pardo Palace Chapel, and in this picture the dictator is seen surrounded by Lybian Maronite visitors as Father Vicent Zeittun speaks

FRANCO SPAIN IN COLOMBO

Franco Spain loomed large in Comonwealth parleys in Colombo. While Mr. Brevin was apologetic about fraternisation with Franco, Pt. Nehru stigmatised Spain as a "Totalitarian symbol" and warned that recogintion by Powers would lead to a big swing towards Communism.

DIPLOMATIC PRACTITIONERS

BY *Stephen Andrews*

THE U.S. State department has embarked on a new programme to teach its diplomats abroad "the human touch" in grappling with the problems American diplomacy faces all over the world today.

Currently, more than 3,000 foreign service officers up to and including the rank of ambassador are enrolled in the short-term Foreign Service institute to get a fresh viewpoint on world problems.

Subsequently if the Congress approves, the first batch of more than 400 of our young officers with three or more years of service abroad will be called back for systematic training in world diplomacy.

Frank S. Hopkins, acting director of the institute, says this training programme will continue, until all young officers in the American Diplomatic Corps have taken a basic course in becoming successful modern diplomatic practitioners

"What we are trying to do is develop a more human approach to training for diplomacy," he says. "It is a matter of bringing our foreign-affairs skills up to the levels required in this new atomic age.

"Almost overnight the war and its aftermath have thrust upon the United States a role of leadership in world affairs.

"The problem of developing a corps of foreign-affairs experts fully equipped for the job ahead has become one of national urgency, to which it is imperative that we devote our best efforts."

Hopkins says the institute is proceeding on the premise that foreign Governments are not manned by automatons, but by human beings. And when American officials learn what makes human beings tick, they will have the reasons for official decisions.

Language Studies

As part of this programme, the institute has equipped itself to teach 25 foreign languages. The emphasis here is on linguistic and cultural influences which cause differences in human personality in different parts of the world.

The persons enrolled in these tutorial courses range in rank from clerks and couriers preparing for overseas duty to ambassadors polishing up their language skills for their next posts.

Although the courses generally are primarily for foreign service personnel, the department also will turn its attention to home staff workers to give them the same type of training.

Those approaching the peaks of their careers in the diplomatic corps are then funnelled over to the national war college to study international problems and the latest thinking on national defence.

But basically the department believes that academically trained foreign service officers who come to the institute need first of all more understanding of human beings to become successful diplomatic practitioners.

"Once he has acquired a conceptual scheme in terms of which to observe and interpret all aspects of human and

(Continued On Page 8)

THEY LISTEN TO BEVERIDGE

2,700 youngsters were in London for the four day London Conference which opened at Central Hall, Westminster. The Conference comprises a series of lectures organised by the United Nations Association's Council for Education in World Citizenship and the youngsters come from all parts of the country.

PHOTO SHOWS:—Expressions of some of the audience—at the Conference as they listen to Lord Beveridge.

SHORT STORY

Love And Love Forever More

By M. K. MITTER

ROBIN was an artist. cultured and educated in the true sense of the word. He became extraordinary simply because there was a grand concidence of education, culture, art and wealth. But he was very unmindful about his moustaches and beard and they grew according to their own whims. He composed verses on love without being a lover; he became cognizant of the, marriage problem having the least idea of it. He was a kind of puzzle to the people. He did not mind the changes in his surroundings. His face assumed a haggard hue due to the growth of beard and moustaches. A cloudy doubt always clung round about him, but he never cared a fig for that.

He was a book-worm, but one day he realised that there was a gulf of difference between the book-worm's wisdom and the man who has seen life for himself. So he decided to make a tour again all over India and abroad. He got himself ready to leave for Colombo the next morning. Tanjore station was rather a distance from his village home; so in the small hours of the night he left his village to be in time to catch the 6-30 train bound for Colombo.

The dawn was gradualy breaking out. The city was slowly taking shape. The distant spires and the towering chimneys of the mills were making their appearance. A lurid purple shot across the sky in broad and conic blaze: while the sky above and the earth below showed unmistakable signs of the violence and fury of the storm of the previous night. There were stray clouds hanging here and there in the brightening sky and portions of these lingering clouds caught the first rays of the sun, which as yet had not peeped out of the horizon. The city was gently being whipped into life and activity. The wandering vendors of the morning eatbles and vegetables had already begun their rounds. The philosophic thinker had, like clockwork, risen early and gone out to take his morning constitutional, after the hard study and harder thinking of the night. The servants of the suburban bunglow had started out to be the first in the market to get its best for the fastidious palates of the master. The gouty lord and the dyspeyptic officer had set out to try if perchance they might improve their sorry and scantly appetite. The early rider was gaily trotting along. The church bells then pealed to indicate that it was six in the morning — a signal which only hastened the labourer and the servant.

Robin got into a 2nd class compartment of the Indo-Ceylon Express which was about to steam off. He closed the door and sat near the window. Just then the door of that compartment was flung open and a girl of two and twenty summers stepped in. A porter also got in with her luggage. Robin, as soon as he looked askance at her, was startled. What!! Was the girl his beloved Bina? No. no it could not be. How could she come to life when she had ceased to exist? No. never — he muttered between his teeth. But shaking off all these absurdities he moved to assist the girl when he saw her unable to keep her suitcases, bedding etc. etc. aright.

"Oh! thanks so much" — the girl smiled.

"That's all right. Well, why don't you take your seat here"? — Robin pointed to the vacant seat.

"I don't think you are going too far?" — the girl sinking down on the window seat enquired.

"I am going to Colombo" was a reply.

"Good Heavens, I have left the water-jug behind in the hurry. Oh! I have made a mess of everything" — the girl shouted at the time of taking a glass of water.

"Well, why do you look down and out for this reason, ma'am? I have got a flask and I shall be glad if you use it when you want".

"How very kind of you Mr. D...."— her face seemed to be shining with inner light.

"Robin Dutt at your service, ma'am".

"Robin Dutt, Robin Dutt! Might be there are so many Robin Dutts in this vast world. My Robin was very smart and always used to be clean shaven. Oh! surely, this gentleman's better half gets annoyed at the time of kissing him. Ho. he gets on with such long beard and moustaches" — she spoke to herself.

●

Robin saw that she was young and lovely as well and as the day was advancing apace a halo of charm seemed to envelope the body of that girl. Every minute she was growing more and more lovely to him. He felt his whole soul embracing the abstract beauty of her. He could not make out so far what his feelings towards her were. Did he love her at first sight or did he simply adore that rare form? He had seen thousands of women of different patterns of beauty. But where was the woman who resembled this girl sitting by his side. "No, there was one and she was my beloved Bina" — he corrected himself. A host of thoughts crowded upon his mind and he was possessed of the one and the only idea of her, when she asked for the books lying by Robin's side.

"May I have a look at those books, Mr. Dutt?" the girl asked suddenly.

"Oh! by all mans." Saying his he handed over those books to her. He also turned the page of a book, but he could not read a single line. He swayed his body and gazing at the distant sea, as they were nearing Dhanuskhodi with eyes that seemed to have faded, evidently engrossed in thought. The sea was laughing and stirred by the light sultry breeze it quivered and was covered with tiny ripples which reflected the sun's rays with dazzling brilliance. It smiled at the blue sky with a thousand silvery smiles. The ruffled waves and the glint of the sun reflected by the thousands of ripples on the sea merged harmoniously in continuous movement full of animation and joy. The sun was happy it was shining and the sea because it reflected the sun's jubilant light. The wind was fondly striking the silky breast of the sea and the sea sighing drowsily under these tender caresses filled the hot air with a salty fragrance.

"Don't mind, Mr. Dutt, the photo on the front page of this book takes after you? Are you the writer of this marvellous book?" the girl asked.

"If I say, yes Miss....."—Robin scratched his head.

"Irene, if you please. My respects to you Mr. Dutt. I am one of the fortunate girls that I have been able to come in contact with a renowned writer like you. Your works are very much appreciated by all, and believe me I am one of your interested readers. Perhaps you will be amused to hear as to what funny ideas I formed about you. I took you to be as grave as an owl thinking about the uselessnss of the world, a hoary headed bloke with eyes hazy and heavy lensed spectacles on, and ..and.. God knows what more I thought you to be. You were supposed to be on the wrong side of 40 and would be arrogant. You must thank me for my fertile brain, won't you?" the girl laughed a laugh which was enough to put a man nuts about her.

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Robin wanted to say many a thing, but he could not and simply said "Thanks, milady."

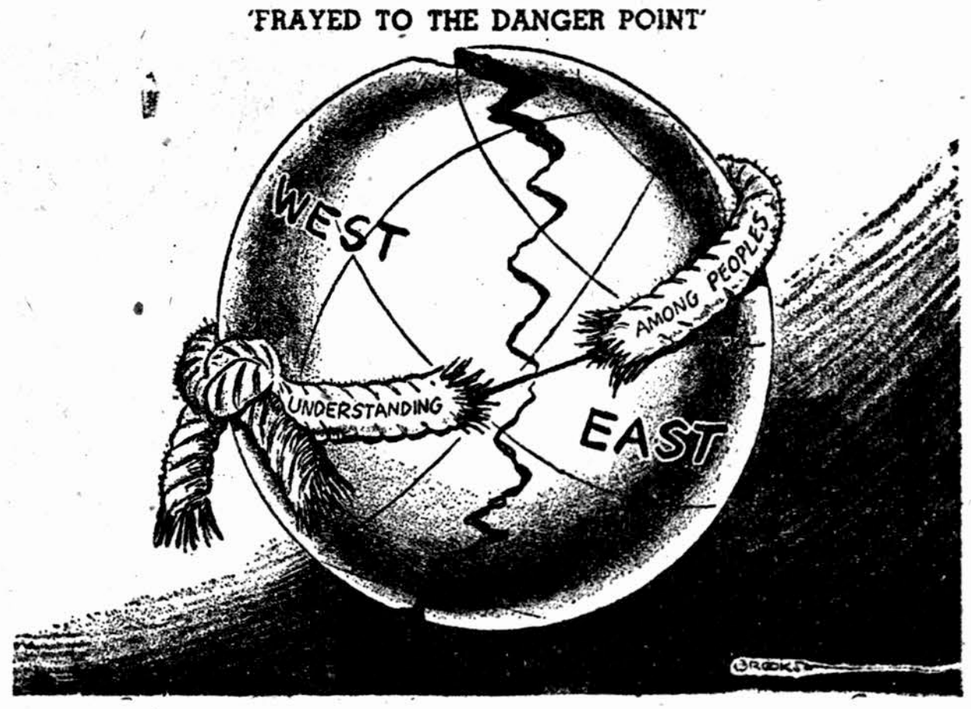
"Excuse my curiosity, Mr. Dutt. are you married?"

"I have not had the honour"—Robin replied.

"May I ask the reason. Mr. Dutt?" the girl asked sympathetically.

"Miss, I have not got anybody in this vast world save and except a big library at my home. I lost my father and mother when the boat on which we were sailing on the occasion capsized in midstream. I became unconscious and when I was brought back to my senses, I found myself in a house. It belonged to a Seth. When I opened my eyes I saw the cot was surrounded by the Seth, his daughter and her mamma and a doctor. They got cheerful and the doctor said in his businesslike tone that I was past danger. The Seth clapsed me in his arms and said in a choked voice: "My boy, when we rescued you, we had not got the slightest idea that we would get you alive. You do not seem to recognise me, but I know you and the members of your family are on a familiar footing with us. Your father was an intimate friend of mine. My dear Robin, now I have to perform a hard task. Please excuse me. Your parents are not alive. They could not be traced in spite of our strenuous efforts. Anyway, we won't leave you, my son. I shall be soon called away to pay back the debt of nature. Don't deprive me of fatherly affection and pleasure, by saying that you are unable to stay with us. This house and property will be yours after my death."—the Seth sobbed like a little girl. This news was a thunderbolt from the blue. The feelings that rushed into my mind were so many and so strong that I could neither speak nor weep. I agreed to his proposal and began to live there as a member of his family. I was as one of his loving sons. After a few months I went to my village home, sold out the house and land and deposited the money with a bank. This was done according to the desire of the Seth.

'FRAYED TO THE DANGER POINT'



"Bina, the Seth's daughter, and I graduated from the Bombay University and the Seth at once decided that I should go to England to prosecute higher studies. So, on an auspicious day, I sailed. The moment I bade farewell to Bina, we both realised how deep our love was which had begun to swell in our hearts without our knowledge. We promised to marry and I gave her a ring which she pressed to her bosom and burst into tears. She simply said: "Robin, I shall wait till you return."

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"Time does not pass in the same way with all men. With someone it dallies, but with some it trots and even gallops away pleasantly and speedily with that vigour with which the Arab steed seems to trot away playfully. Thus it was with me. When I got back from England, my hopes were dashed to the ground. I was thunderstruck to see the house that belonged to them was turned into a hospital, which was full of wounded persons. Suddenly it flashed across my mind that a few days back there were riots all over India. I could think no more. The whole life of Bina passed before my eyes like a panorama. Everything became dark. I was all at sea. Nobody could give me any scent of the Seth or his daughter.

"Mere thinking will not do any good. So, I made up my mind and purchasing a house in a village began to live like a true philosopher. I did not give up the habit of writing. But I could not live peacefully. Again I am out to see where I can find out my beloved Bina....Hey, what's wrong with you, Miss Irene?"—Robin stopped abruptly and saw that Miss Irene had fainted. After his doing the needful and when she came to, she saw that Robin had taken her head on his lap and was fanning her.

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"Robin, my darling, will you believe that the girl you are holding in your arms is your beloved Bina? When you were narrating the story of your past life, I did not wish to interrupt you as I was not cock sure that you were Robin. I failed to recognise you at the first instance due to your long beard, moustaches and goggles. But, but, my dear, I have become a dancing girl now. I was molested by riotous persons. My parents were hacked to pieces. Nobody, not even my relatives welcomed me back into their society. The chief reason was that I was abducted by those persons. My brothers and sisters have forced me to earn my livelihood by prostitution. I lay the blame upon the shoulders of those who cannot preserve the honour of the fair sex,but at the same time, they boast through the newspapers that they rescued the unfortunate abducted girls and have 'established' them. The girls have been offered various jobs, lands, houses etc. etc. Anyway, I am earning my bread. My darling Robin, you won't believe, that uptill now I have kept your memory green and you are always in my heart. It sounds queer when you hear this from a dancing girl, don't you? Robin, pardon your beloved Bina and take her with you wherever you go. She will follow you like a shadow and be yours till death." —Bina cast down her eyes which were thoroughly washed with the tears of suffering.

●

"My Bina, there is not a speck of doubt that you are pure. At the very first sight I thought you to be Bina. But I could not raise this question for fear of being indiscreet. It is only by the grace of God that we have again come together. Forget all these past, Bina. You know mine had been a stormy destiny and how I braved it. There was none to console my heart. But now? I have got one and that is YOU who will sincerely feel for me, give courage to me in adversity and console my heart. Bina, let me set an example that girls abducted should always be given hearty welcome and not that they should earn their livelihood by prostitution." Saying this Robin took Bina in his tight embrace and showered kisses on her face wet with tears. Bina's eyes again shone with the blue light of her inexhaustible love.

After some time, Robin and Mrs. Robin Dutt boarded the train bound for their home. They saw the uncommonly big moon shed her silvery light over the bright white cloth of the sea. The clear sky above shone a cold blue and the jagged cliffs of the blue mountains loomed larger like dream castles and towers.

DIPLOMATIC PRACTITIONERS

(Continued from page 7)

social behaviour, he can study the economic factors entering into the life of nations and relations between nations," says Hopkins.

The state department launched this new training programme for its officers, because it was convinced that the educational approach in the past had not been fully adequate to meet post-war problems, according to Hopkins.

In March With Time

"With so many populations in revolutionary ferment and with some Governments displaying new cynicism in international relations that mocks all traditional concepts of diplomacy, it was obvious that our whole training programme needed to be re-studied", he says.

While there is nothing occult or mysterious about diplomacy, Hopkins points out that at present it undoubtedly is one of the most difficult of all human activities.

The aim of the new training programme is to furnish the foundation for more complete understanding of other nations, so that adjustments can be gradually worked out which will promote the general welfare and world peace, he concluded.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

B.P.O.A.'s DISAPPOINTING SHOW—CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISMS—POOR EXHIBITION BY CYCLISTS—INDIA'S BID FOR SWAYTHLING CUP—RIFT IN BADMINTON WORLD—HOCKEY UMPIRES ON WAR-PATH—HISTORY REPEATED AT KANPUR.

DURING the last two week-ends, the Junior and the Senior sections of the Bombay Provincial Olympic Games were held at the Brabourne Stadium. Few people were happy with the performances of our athletes. The comparatively empty stands on both the occasions demonstrated in no uncertain manner the general apathy of the public towards these annual meets. These have become more or less a matter of routine with little incentive for future progress.

You can well imagine the depth of interest of the participants in the Games from the fact that the starting of the meet—and that too of the Senior Section—was delayed by nearly three quarters of an hour owing to the absence of the athletes from the arena!

I do not blame the BPOA officials for messing up with the marking of the tracks. They did not have the time to change it from yards to metres. For three days previously the Army Sub-Area had held their sport at the same venue,—measuring the tracks in yards. I don't know why. They ought to know that all the international meets—including the World Olympic Games—have their tracks marked in metres. They should follow the same course so that the army athletes may get used to same. I hope they would do so in future.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

As the tracks were improperly marked, especially for 400 metres and above, it will serve no useful purpose in comparing the timings of the present meet with those of the previous records. But a comparison between the records established ten years ago in the 100 and 200 metres runs and 110 metres hurdles and the recent results show that things have been more or less static during the past decade.

At any rate the upward tendency shown in 1946-47 has distinctly deteriorated of late. Just imagine the timings set up by Leslie Woodcock in 100 metres run and 110 metres hurdles, ten and three years ago respectively still hold good. I am told, however, that the timings recorded in the last meet are not very reliable, as the stop-watches were handled by officials who have little experience in this branch of sport.

The funny thing about all these officials is that a good number of pompous names was printed in the programmes. But those gentlemen were nowhere to be found! For instance, the Jury of Appeal consisted of five members. Three of them were conspicuous by their absence. When I asked a gentleman who was put down as a Chief Judge why he was absent he pleaded his ignorance about the appointment! Besides he was away from Bombay. This sums up the efficiency of the management.

Would you believe it that all the three chief dignitaries of the Association—the President and the Vice-Presidents—were absent from the field throughout? Mind you, this was not one meet out of many staged by the BPOA during the year. This is their one and only annual event.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISMS

Please do not think that I am criticising for these criticism's sake. Is there any excuse for officials to place the hurdles on the track in a manner which exposed colossal ignorance on their part? Or asking the women competitors on the mike to get ready for the shot put when they were actually throwing the discus?

If this sort of thing happens during the All-India meet which will be held at the Stadium next month all Bombay will be put to ridicule in the eyes of the rest of India. That is why I am pointing out these errors and mistakes. I hear that a Committee has been appointed by the IOA to train suitable official for the purpose. I hope this will be done in good time. Otherwise the All-India Games will be a farce.

I heard many complaints about the method of starting by Dara Taraporewalla. But how can you blame him when the job was thrust in his untrained hands at the eleventh hour? Even if one has the knowledge about it he must be practised to do the job. Apparently the BPOA authorities do not believe in trained hands. Otherwise, why was Jal Pardiwalla—recently arrived from his training in Springfield, USA—left in cold storage?

I know Shavaksnaw Mehta was invited to help in the matters of marking the tracks as well as acting as a starter. But the 'old soldier' preferred to give a wide berth to the mostly crowd who now rule the roost in the BPOA. So did Jameson, the former Captain of Bombay. Does this augur well for our athletics?

DOWNWARD TREND

While we fully appreciate the efforts of Lavy Pinto of Tata Sports Club and Roshan Mistry of St. Xavier's College for creating new records in 200 metres run, we cannot be satisfied with the general performances of all our athletes. Particularly in the field events, the achievements were far below the All-India standard. They were not even up to the Bombay standard.

Can anybody tell me the reason for this downward trend? It has been suggested in some quarters that the fall is due to the absence of a proper training ground for our athletes. This may be true to a certain extent. But we must not forget that the athletes had the use of the Cooperage up to a few months ago. Even now they are allowed to do so, whenever it is convenient for them.

Why, then, are they going town instead of going up? The fact is that they are given little encouragement, help and guidance by the powers that be. The latter are more interested in securing their own positions and furnishing their own tests than extending full support to the athletes. As long as this kind of thing goes on, there is little hope of Bombay—and India—rising to the top.

POOR EXHIBITION BY CYCLISTS

After the three trips our cyclists had to Europe during the last three years and the opportunity the world competitions gave them to study the methods of the World Champions and to improve their own standards thereby, I had hoped that I would see something really revealing in the cycling events. But I was greatly disappointed. It all went on in the same old way—crawling and bumping and crashing!

I may be told that due to the faulty marking of the tracks, no records could be established. This can only mean that the improvements have been negligible indeed if at all. It must be freely admitted that all the money spent on the three trips mentioned has been wasted. It may be said that without proper cycling tracks progress to a remarkable degree cannot be made. In that case the wisest policy would be to shun world competitions until the necessary arrangements for them have been made and the cyclists have advanced in a fair measure towards the world standard.

The worst feature of the cycling events was the rowdy and unsporting behaviour of some of the disgruntled cyclists and their supporters. If these people cannot accept official rulings—right or wrong—in a sporting manner, they should keep away from the sporting fields. Their place is elsewhere, although I do feel that the organisers of sports meets—more so the controlling bodies—should do all in their power to manage and supervise them efficiently.

DISTRICTS UNREPRESENTED

A host of athletes—both men and women—have been selected by the BPAF to represent our province in in the ensuing All-India Olympic Games. The Veteran Leslie Woodcock has been rightly selected the Captain among the men and Banoo Gazdar among the women. I need hardly point out that almost all the athletes are from Bombay. The districts have remained unrepresented altogether. The reason is that few from outside came to participate in the Provincial Games. This is very surprising especially in view of the fact that the National Games will be held at our door.

Surely Maharashtra and Gujarat—not to speak of the far-away Karnatak—have not given up athletic sport in preference to Hu-Tu-Tu, Atya-Patya, Khokho and such other Indian games owing to the advent of the Republic! We hear a lot about the progress Indian games have made in Maharashtra in recent years. We do not envy them. But that does not mean foreign sport should be given up. There should be vetaries for all games everywhere. Then only we shall be able to hold our heads high everywhere—at home and abroad.

It is not my intention to throw a cold blanket on the enthusiasm of all those who have been selected to represent Bombay in the All-India Meet. I do not see much chance for them to gain limelight unless they practise hard during the coming weeks. I notice that some veterans have been appointed to coach them. Under their guidance I hope they will improve immensely, so that the visitors may not have their own way in all the wents.

INDIA'S BID FOR SWAYTHLING CUP

I am happy to learn that our table tennis team, led by Uttam Chandarana will be able to take part in the forthcoming World Competition for the Swaythling Cup at Budapest. This has been possible owing to the willingness of the provincial associations to shoulder the expenses of their own players. So Bombay and Madras will have to pay for one each while Bengal will have to find the money for three. It would have been a tragedy if India had failed to send them after their fine performances against the world stars like Barna and Bergmans recently. It is noteworthy that the Manager, R. Ramanujan, the newly-elected Secretary of the A.I.T.T.A., has agreed to pay his own expenses. I wish others will come forward to follow suit.

I understand that some exhibition matches between the All-India representives will be held at the C.C.I. As Kaban Jayant the recent conqueror of the National Champion, Uttam Chandarana, will be seen in action, I trust all the table tennis fans of Bombay will flock there to give him a hand. Besides they will help the cause for which the matches will be held.

TROUBLE IN BADMINTON WORLD

For a long time we have heard that all is not well with our badminton world. The trouble started with the selection of a manager for the Indian team which was sent to Canada last year for the World Championship. In ordinary course the Honorary Secretary of the All-India body, Vasant Madgaokar, should have been appointed. He was apointed too. But Lalmohan Agaskar, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Association, was also chosen to be the Joint Manager. Nobody could understand why two managers were required for a team of seven players.

On the top of it, Sushil Ruia was appointed Financial Adviser to the managers! Many people asked me then why four more managers were not appointed to chaperon each of the players!

However, Madgaonkar fell sick and could not accompany team. Of course the other two, Agaskar and Ruia, had gone. Still Madgaokar followed them a few days later. Where was the necessity for it nobody knew. The only inducement for all of them was that there was money enough for all of them to enjoy a free trip to Europe and America. I believe Ruia paid his own expenses.

PUBLISH THE REPORT

I need not repeat the sordid story that the tour occasioned. It does not reflect credit to anybody. The episode cast its first reflection on the Western India Championships last year. For a slight technical omission on the part of Agaskar, for which apologies were offered by him in due course, this tournament was relegated from a major to minor one by the All-India body and its champions were excluded from consideration for the National ranking. It was hard luck for the players concerned.

However, the trouble did not end there. At the last meeting of the All-India Badminton Association it is said a resolution was passed forbidding or requesting both Agaskar and Ruia not to stand for any election for the All-India body for a period of three years. This action was based on the report of an Inquiry Committee appointed by the A.I.B.A. I am not in possession of this report. But I think it will do the badminton world a lot of good if it is published. Then the public will be able to judge the matter on merits. Otherwise it will be taken as a personal Vendetta by Madgaokar against the others—more so, because he has been allowed to go scot-free. And the mischief is sure to continue to the detriment of the game.

HOCKEY UMPIRES ON WAR PATH

The cloud which has been hanging over the head of the Bombay Hockey Umpires' Association has burst at last. The general body has not only censured the President, Cyriaco De Souza, but passed a vote of no-confidence against the whole Committee. This is an unprecedented event in the history local hockey—or for the matter of that any game in this city.

It is true that the management of this association—or rather the slackness on the part of the umpires—this season has left much to be desired. This has been adversely commented upon in all quarters. But I never thought that such a drastic action was called for by the general body.

Although the whole Committee has been stigmatised I hear that the old Committee will be re-elected with the exception of the outgoing President and the Treasurer. This is strange. If only these two were to be blamed, why censure the whole Commitee? Or if all of them had their share of the blame, why take them back? The sporting world will be intrigued by these manoeuvres. Will they improve the efficiency of the umpires and bring peace into their fold, I wonder. Or will the tug-of-war go on to ruin our hockey?

HISTORY REPEATED AT KANPUR

History has been repeated at Kanpur despite our hopes and fears to the contrary. The tourists won the toss as usual, had the first lease of wicket as before and forced the match to a draw according to schedule. The story of dropped catches on the part of our fieldsmen was repeated 'ad nauseum'. The disease seems to be spreading and even our best fielders have caught the contagion. It is all very well for critics to say that if all the catches—or at least the majority of them—were accepted, India would have won the match by a wide margin.

BUT THAT CARRIES US NOWHERE

Frank Worrell would not have scored his brilliant double century—and that too without losing his wicket in his immaculate style in the first innings. Nor would he have remained unbeaten with 83 to his credit in the second. His enterprising and profitable career would have been cut short at the very outset on both the occasions and that would have ensured our ultimate success.

But along with Worrell, his Skipper Jock Livingston was presented with early chances to hit up 80 and 83 not out in his two appearances. Invaluable and praiseworthy as these contributions were they helped the tourists to avoid a rout.

JOB FOR VIZZY

We can hardly blame our bowlers for the respectable totals compiled by the Commonwealth's weakest combination. Vijay Hazare, Ghulam Ahmed and Hiralal Gaekwad in particular were destructive and dangerous enough. But they were badly let down by our fieldsmen. If our batsmen had been favoured with the same amount of luck, it is probable India would have emerged victorious in the end. But that was not to be expected from a team of seasoned players. They held everything that came their way and made India's position rather critical in both the innings. Were it not for the courageous stand by Mushtaq Ali, who celebrated his venture with a magnificent 129, and the fighting efforts by Dattu Phadkar and Hemu Adhikari in the first innings and Hazare and Adhikari again in the second, India might have lost the match

It is gratifying to note that the match was a great success from the financial point of view. If the industrial magnates of Kanpur offer sufficient help it will not be at all surprising to see a stadium built up there ere long and the venue permanently fixed for a Test match. A move is being made by Vizzy in this direction. I would only wish in passing that the Maharajkumar is pinned down to this noble work and persuaded to hand over the mike to an abler hand like Bobby's. Whenever I enquired about the score—while Vizzy was at it—nobody could enlighten me. It will be wiser if he restricts his gossips to club-houses only and leaves the radio-listeners alone!

SCIENCE CONGRESS AND AFTER

Will India Profit By Foreign Experts' Advice?

By S. N. S.

THIS year's session of the Indian Science Congress in the former Maharashtra capital, can be described as a 'gala' affair in that there was pomp and splendour of gorgeous settings for the venue, and the glamour of a dozen distinguished foreign scientists, including four Nobel Laureates. There was a record attendance of over 200 delegates from all parts of India, coupled with a crowd of local invitees.

The presence of the Prime Minister and the opening of the first National Laboratory amidst beautiful natural surroundings lent colour to the session. There was an impressive programme of a vast amount of business to be transacted in the space of a few days by the various sections by way of special lectures and discussions on select topics. Besides there was the purely routine type of annual meetings of not less than 20 scientific bodies, some of which meet but once a year at the Science Congress.

Huge Crowds

A noteworthy feature of the session was a series of popular lectures which proved to be really popular. In spite of the elaborate arrangements made by the local secretaries, it left one with the impression that this huge crowd was unmanageable. The colossal size of the organisation had its unavoidable defects in postponement or cancellation of some items on the agenda, which, no doubt, caused inconvenience and embarrassment. Another point that came in for serious criticism was the arranging of several lectures at the same hour, as this denied the only opportunity for many to hear several distinguished scientists.

Resentment was expressed by many that the whole thing was unwieldy and did not afford proper atmosphere for technical discussions, not only among themselves but with foreign experts who had come all the way from their countries. Dr. Bhabha was particularly vehement on the cancellation of one of the discussions on his new theory of nuclear forces and bitterly complained that science Congress was becoming more interested in congregation of men and women, rather than in technical discussions at a high level.

He said that foreign experts had not come to give a set of popular talks; they were anxious to exchange ideas with their Indian counterparts and, as Prof. Joliot put it in a conversation, "particularly with the younger generation." Notwithstanding this, a surfeit of popular lectures was arranged on a wide choice of subjects and attracted huge audiences of a few thousands every day. It might be claimed that popularisation of science was a sure way of attracting the masses, and if the objective was achieved without prejudice to the promotion of science itself, it is definitely welcome.

Speeches Galore

There were literally piles of speeches on the role Science was to play in a free India and the Prime Minister led the chorus, that scientists should help the Government in solving the many problems which faced the nation. He rebuked the industrialists for their 'non-co-operation' with the Government in many of their developmental programme. One wonders what effect such speeches produce on our hard boiled capitalists. The opposite picture of the role of industrialist in the other countries was provided by a few speakers. Dr. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, said that in America, industries encouraged scientific research and spent huge sums of money on routine and advanced work. He cited the instance of the Bell Telephone Co. which was one of the earliest to have a research laboratory. The Bureau of Standards rarely undertook work for industry as there was no need for it. since every firm had its own laboratory.

A similar but better state of affairs seems to prevail in a small country in the far north, Sweden, which was detailed by the young Swedish Prof. Rydbeck. In Sweden the Industries in conjunction with Government run several full-fledged institutes for paper, textile, leather and other research, in addition to the Government financing University establishments. The attitude of our industrialists is too well known to be recounted here!

When Madame Irene Curie talked as to how important radioactive isotopes are in finding out chemical formulae and other things, Prof. S. M. Bose came out with a quick remark, "May I ask Madame Curie to put radioactivity into the canes, to discover where all the sugar has disappeared in our country?" Though mentioned in a light vein, there is still the possibility that radio sodium or radio phosperus may be fed to the canes, which will be passed on to the sugar and will reveal 'underground' treasures, as done in mine prospecting for detecting radioactive materials. Will our Government take the proposition seriously?

Research Work

The technical lectures delivered by specialists were well attended and appreciated. It is apt to call this year's presidential address of Mahalanobis as essentially practical. Talking about the need and the role of statistics, he said that "statistics is the integral part of dynamics of national life". Going back to "Arthasastra" of the time of Asoka, he described the highly developed system of statics that prevailed and traced its development through the ages. The need of the hour is food and he touched upon the lack of vital statistics regarding agricultural problems of the country, and appealed for putting the shoulder to the wheel. An eminently practical advice was given by the brilliant French nuclear physicist, Frederic Joliot, when he said that pious resolutions and lengthy speeches did not cut ice. The scientific workers must apply their mind to constructive work and help themselves. They must be "judged by deeds not by words." Being the president of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, he noticed the trend of the growth of trade union movement among scientific workers and said that scientific workers were entitled to be first provided for their work and shelter. This earned him considerable applause. Yet another and noble aspect was dwelt upon by his equally famous wife Dr. Irene Curie, when she said that good scientific work could be turned out with simple aids and pointed out the instance of her parents. The Curies, who toiled in a leaky shed for a number of years with nothing better than buckets and discovered radium. She did not despise big apparatus, but the lack of it, need not dicourage scientists.

The lesson is of utmost significance to our country where there is not so much a lack of laboratories, as a lack of genuine intention and the proper research atmosphere. It is too much to expect a sudden change of mind and time alone will prove it.

Of the other special lectures mention must be made of the 'History of Science' by the all rounder Prof. Bernal. He martialled his facts cogently in a logical speech and traced 'a connection between the history of science and the history of other aspects of life'. He paid a tribute to the genius of the East in early inventions and of the textile industry he said, "All grew out of the ingenuity of India....but in a foreign soil". Dr. Bhaba had made the debut with his "new theory of nuclear forces" at Bombay and he only elaborated the idea here. Considerable space was devoted to atomic energy; the French pair discussed various phases of artificial radioactivity and nuclear physics; the last minute arrival, the Russian Prof. Englehardt said that his country was using atomic energy only to blow up mountains and such other nation-building activities. Be that as it may, there is such a rage of controversy about it in the press that it is best to leave it without any comments. Sir Robert Robinson gave a learned talk on penicillin; Trone, the American consulting Engineer, who was responsible for the five-year plans in Russia did some plain talking and has submitted a report to the Government, about which the least to say, the Government is afraid of releasing it.

India Must Lead

A new note was struck by the Swedish Academician, when he said that India, possesses as it does a singular approach to human problems, should not blindly follow the crazy West in matters of Science; he thought that this was the right place for a "Synthesis of Science and Pacifism," which would lead to a better and happier society.

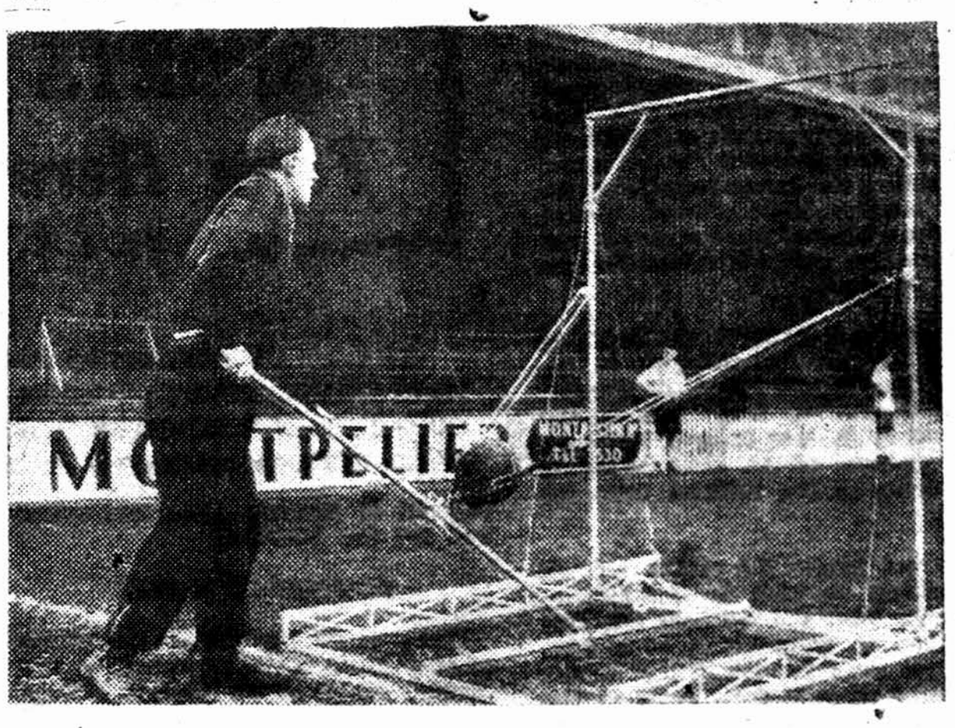
Leaving aside matters purely scientific, one could see bands of enthusiastic youngsters running about the place hectically, collecting autographs or trying to catch a few men of fame into their camera. It was equally funny to see these much sought after guys evading the hunters and in one instance, not to mention names, an illustrious scientist ran a hundred yards in less than the record time to take shelter inside a meeting hall.

There was of course as usual, a scientific exhibition; greater prominence was given this time to Indian made stuff and if our business men have eithics and maintain good quality no one will have a grudge in patronising them. The credit of organising a stall at the exhibition goes to the French Embassy and this is the first time any embassy is taking part in it. There were apparatus, catalogues, books, atomic energy plant pictures and the like but the idea is novel. Of course there were the hurried excursions to places of interest around Poona and a few "austerity teas" which is the fashion and result of an all out economy drive or something like an eatless movement.

Looking back at the Science Congress session, it is natural to remark that it attracted a lot of attention from the press and the public; with Dr. Bhaba becoming the President for the next year, the scene shifts to Calcutta. One fervently hopes that Bhabha would be able to make the session more scientific and successful.

S.N.S.

SHOTS TO MEASURE



ALEX WILSON prepares to fire a ball towards the Brighton players with the aid of his unique training invention at the Brighton ground.

Another Atom Bomb Test

★

BEHIND the scenes, U.S. atomic experts are talking of holding another bomb test in the Pacific sometime this year.

Object: To find out more about A-bomb defences, now that the Russians have the bomb.

This would be the fourth time that an atomic bomb has been exploded since war.

Pentagon bigwings already have picked a Shangri La in the event of an atomic attack on Washington.

Naturally, military officials aren't talking about the precise location; but reliable sources place the new command post in the West Virginia mountains—not too far from the capital's high-powered communications facilities

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Rationing Might Be Dislocated

INCREASED QUOTA FROM CENTRE BADLY NEEDED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

There is the grave and imminent danger of rationing in the Province of Bombay, being completely dislocated during the current year, according to present indications.

There may be a likelihood of rationing being abandoned altogether, unless the Government of India decides to increase the grain allocation to the Province, more substantially than at present agreed upon, at the recent Food Ministers' Conference at Delhi.

The overall position, as it emerged, this morning, at an interview with Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Civil Supplies Ministers, Government of Bombay, is that the Province of Bombay will have a deficit of four lakh tons of food grains during 1950, considering the total rationing commitments which will be about 15 lakhs tons at a minimum. In other words our total available food grains for rationing will be about 26 per cent less than what is actually required.

Mr. Desai said that the rationing commitments for the current year were 15 lakh tons. Internal procurement would yield about 6 lakh tons, which with the promised central allocation of 5 lakh tons would come to 11 lakhs. This would leave a gap of four lakh tons.

Mr. Desai, when asked as to what would be Bombay's position in this depressing state of affairs, if the Centre turned down their request for more allocations, said, "I cannot make eight out of five. It would therefore be a natural calamity".

Q:—Is there any possibility of the ration quantum, being further reduced, in view of recent developments?

The Minister emphatically replied, "I will rather give up rationing altogether than reduce the present quantum. Less than the present 12 ozs will be a joke."

The Minister revealed that the difficulties ahead were aggravated by the famine conditions at present obtaining in the districts of Sholapur, Poona, Ahmedabad and partly in Bijapur, all of which were the usual granaries of the Province.

MOUNTING DIFFICULTIES

Questioned, if in the context of mounting difficulties, if there was no alternative, Government could not try partial rationing in the key cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur, he said that it was unworkable.

He said: 'In the past we had resorted to this expedient and the consequences that followed are known to the public. In derationed areas, prices shot up by 50 per cent and more and ultimately Government had to open Fair Price Shops and later restore rationing. If areas other than the four cities are derationed again the same consequences are bound to follow."

The Minister added that if inflation had to be stopped derationing was obviously not the remedy. He stated that the Government of Bombay would make persistent efforts to carry conviction to the Government of India and do their best to see that the present allocations were increased. The Government would also bring home to the Centre the repurcussions of short allocations to the Province on the inflationery tendencies here.

Mr. Desai said that the present rationing was made possible in view of the fact that last year the Centre allocated 9.5 lakh tons. This time the minimum demand from Bombay would be for eight lakh tons. With the present allocations, he felt that it would be impossible for Government "to carry on rationing on the scale it is done today" He had pressed for more but to no avail and the Government of Bombay would press the Centre still

The Minister revealed to reporters that at the recent Delhi Conference he had suggested that this was a time when the slightest rise in any consumer goods had to be kept in check. This disclosure was made in reply to an inquiry from a reporter that in view of the fact that profits in various industries had already shown a downward trend and depression had set in, there was no possibility of the wage level being pushed up commensurately with the soaring of prices.

When it was pointed out to the Minister that a press communique this morning indicated that there would be a rise in the prices of cloth, which would be shortly "revised" the Minister said that he hoped that the Government of India would not allow such a thing. "Let us wait and see", he added.

Reward For A Good Deed!

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

That a good deed is not always rewarded was borne out when a police constable, who seeing a fast motor car, dragged away a person from the middle of road and thus saved him from accident, was abused and beaten up by the man whom he saved!

"MINORITIES WILL BE CRUSHED"

Paranjpye Criticises Distributive Voting

RATNAGIRI, Jan. 20 (PTI) "Even though democracy is to be run by the Government of a particular party, the party in power must inspire confidence in other parties and must take even their opponents into confidence on issues of major importance as is done in England", said Sir R. P. Paranjpye, former Indian High Commissioner in Australia, speaking here.

Sir Raghunath, who was addressing the annual social gathering of the R. P. Gogate College on Wednesday, criticised the distributive system of voting and said it would "completely crush the minority parties". He, therefore, advocated the collective system of voting.

Rains Take Toll Of Four Lives

LAHORE, Jan. 19, (PTI-Reuter): Four persons were killed and at least 20 injured in road accidents around Lyallpur due to the heavy rains in the area, according to reports received here.

Ahmedabad Municipality

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

The Ahmedabad Municipality may be made into a Corporation by the beginning of April.

LOOTING OF GOODS TRAINS IN NORTH GUJERAT

Railway Line To Be Patrolled

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

A NUMBER of incidents of theft and looting on running goods trains in Mehsana Division in North Gujarat has been reported recently.

Scarcity conditions in about 200 villages in this division are believed to be one of the causes. Goods trains slow down when they have to go up a steep gradient, and miscreants utilise this oportunity to climb on wagons and remove oil cans, cloth bales, etc.

These incidents have created a feeling of insecurity about sending commodities by goods trains in the public mind. This has been brought to the attention of the Inspector General of Police, Bombay, and prompt action is expected. A conference of responsible officers has been convened to meet at Mehsana on January 24 to formulate an effective scheme to combat the menace.

Arrangements have also been made to provide escort to the goods trains, and the railway track will be patrolled.

Any suspicious-looking man on the railway line will be first challenged and if there is no response, there will be blank firing by armed escorts. They are also instructed to fire effectively if the miscreants oppose the police. They have also been given orders to fire at persons who may be on wagons.

Details are being gathered by the Ahmedabad Railway Police Chief, Mr. Despande and the Railway C.I.D. Chief, Mr. Rustam Patel about the habitual offenders in the District and steps may be taken against them under the Public Security Act by externing or detaining them.

Ahmedabad House Tax To Be Increased

It is learnt that the Municipality is proposing to increase the House Tax from 11½ per cent to 12 per cent and the Terminal Tax which yields a revenue of 18 lacs will be cancelled. But in its place Octroi Duty yielding about 35 to 40 lacs will be levied.

Embezzlement Of Petrol Coupons

One clerk in the Area Petrol Rationing Office has been suspended for alleged embezzlement of petrol coupons numbering about 200.

GOLDSMITH CHEATED OF RS. 3,500

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gang of six cheats, comprising of three Hindus and three Parsis, joined hands in successfully duping a city goldsmith to the extent of Rs. 3,500. the Kalachowki Police reported.

It is said that yesterday afternoon, the six men entered the shop of the goldsmith at Lalbaug and asked for a photo-frame. While the goldsmith was showing them different types of photo-frames, they managed to divert his attention elsewhere. In the meantime, two of them stealthily pocketed 18 gold necklaces, valued at Rs. 3,500. After selecting a frame, they told the shopkeeper they would return within a few minutes and asked him to keep it cleaned in the meanwhile. The unwary goldsmith waited in vain for his customers who never turned up.

The Kalachowki Police are making enquiries in the case. No arrests have been made so far.

Theft Suspect Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay C.I.D. has effected one more arrest in connection with the theft of fountain pens, valued at Rs. 24,000, which was committed at Allahabad early this month.

Chunnu Mohamed Ali, the arrested person, is stated to have helped in the disposal of the stolen fountain pens in the city.

Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, before whom the accused was placed this morning, ordered him to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 10,000.

The Police claim to have recovered a part of the stolen property. The arrests so far in this case total four.

Military To Step In Saurashtra?

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

News has been received here that though the Government of India do not intend to interfere in the administration of Saurashtra, reports of the recent dacoities and outrages by dacoits in a city like Jetpur have caused concern to the India Government and other high Congress leaders. As the Police Department of the Saurashtra Government has been not successful in dealing with the situation, Congress leaders are considering a suggestion to hand over the work of maintaining law and order to the military.

The Government suspects that these raids are not merely the work of dacoits but that reactionary elements are also supporting them.

YUGOSLAVIA WANTS U.S. LOAN

Discussions Proceeding

WASHINGTON, January 20, (PTI-Reuter): Diplomatic officials reported here today that Yugoslavia had appealed to the United States for a second American Government loan.

Yugoslav embassy officials were reported discussing this secretly with State Department and Export-Import Bank officials.

The Yugoslavs were said to contend that the loan was urgently needed to counteract the effects of the "Russian led economic blockade".

The State Department declined to comment on the matter declaring it was "top secret", but a usually reliable source said the request was for about 5 million dollars to buy raw materials for Yugoslav textile mills and other industries.

Last September the Export-Import Bank granted Yugoslavia a credit of twenty million dollars for purchases in the United States of essential materials needed by Yugoslavia.

DOLLAR LOAN FOR INDONESIA

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Raden Djuanda, Minister of Welfare and Economics of the United States of Indonesia, arrived here by air today to apply for a five hundred million dollar loan from the United States Export and Import Bank.

Dr. Djuanda said his country "is looking for a long and happy relationship with America"

'Habeas Corpus, Petition Dismissed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of Kantilal Chaganlal Zaveri, challenging the detention order passed against him by the Commissioner of Police on May 9, 1949, under the Public Security Measures Act was rejected by Mr. Justice Bavdekar and Mr. Justice Chainani at the Bombay High Court

Detention orders were passed against the petitioner and about 50 other persons, alleged to be Communists, on the ground that they organised an armed procession at Lalbaug on May 8, 1949, and the processionists were alleged to have indulged in acts of violence. These persons were charged for the same offence before the Presidency Magistrate Dadar.

The petitioner contended inter alia that while the prosecution was still pending, it should not be open to the Police to make these proceedings infructuous by issuing a detention order.

Negativing this contention, Their Lordships held that merely because the detenu was being tried on the same grounds on which he was detained, it did not make the detention order illegal. Their Lordships held that no misuse of the powers under the Security Measures Act had been made and dismised petition.

Science Must Serve Peace

SARDAR'S APPEAL

Cry Halt To The Race Of Mutual Killing

NEW DELHI, January 21. (PTI).

THE Deputy Prime Minister, Sadar Vallabhbhai Patel, opening the National Physical Laboratory here today appealed to scientists to consider how best they could promote the cause of peace and humanity through science.

Sardar Patel said "Under the influence of the constructive and creative efforts of science, humanity settles down to the enjoyment of the fruits of civilization only to find civilised existence threatened by conflicts in which scientific genius on both sides are engaged in outpacing each other in evolving more and more powerful engines of destruction.

NOBLER INSTINCTS NEEDED

"While scientific conscience consoled itself in finding an ideological cloak for this race in mutual slaughter no amount of ideological justification could buttress this resort to primitive and baser instincts of man. Human dignity and ideological sublimity demanded that the defence of ideas should be entrusted to nobler instincts. It was in this that the appeal of the gospel of peace and non-violence lay.

Sardar Patel said: "I regard it as a great privilege to be associated with the ceremony of inaugurating the National Physical Laboratory of India. Apart from the intrinsic importance of this event, the presence of distinguished scientists of international repute, in our midst, lends a distinction to this ceremony which must make participation therein a coveted honour. I must, however, confess to a feeling of great diffidence in submitting to the scrutiny of such discerning and scientific eyes. I hope they will extend to me some mercy and consideration and in asking for it I am emboldened by the kind and generous words Sir Shanti Swarup has just said and also by his claim made at the time of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this very institution, that there is more unanimity among the scientists than among the politicians.

PILFERER OF SECRETS

The unique nature of this occasion is apt to lift one from the rather mundane existence of a politician to the delighful atmosphere of a dramer and a thinker. I hope you will bear me for a moment as I indulge in some reflections. Ever since his evolution, the human being has been used to pilfering the secrets of nature and applying the knowledge so gained to his own practical use. Scientific research through the ages has thus been the long expedition of man into the innermost recesses of natural forces and phenomena and the utilitarian advantage has come to him through the urge for harnessing these forces in the service of mankind.

Nature "red in tooth and claw" or nature in its mildest disposition alike; has yielded up scientific data which has contributed to the material progress of the nations of the world. In his relentless pursuit of practical science, however, the scientist has always come into conflict with the spiritualist and the man of religion. The latter has always regarded the scientist as the destroyer of spiritual values and the killer of the superior being, who has brought humanity from an etheral heaven to the very nadir of degeneration.

TROUBLESOME LEGACY

Symptomatically, in terms of religious lore, it might be said that the very first scientific operation which a man performed on his own rib has brought for him a perpetually expensive and troublesome legacy called Eve.

"All that I have read about the laboratory which you see today enshrined in such a magnificent building set in such picturesque surroundings indicates that while it is no answer to the spiritualist's doubts or the humanist's despair, it is essentially a response to the man's call for precision and perfection. It will combine the emotional zeal of the fundamentalist with the practical approach of the ultilitarian. It will furnish that scientific aid to industry without which the present-day industrial efficiency would soon find itself lost in "the desert sands of dead habit." It would be a great safeguard against the cheating of common man by means of imperfect standards

(Continued on Page 21)

A section of the National Physical Laboratory where Electronic Counters are being designed.

RESEARCH IN RADAR AND COSMIC RAYS

Sardar Patel Opens National Physical Laboratory

RAJAJI'S CALL TO SCIENTISTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (PTI): The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, today compared scientists engaged in research to the rishis in ancient India.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was welcoming the guests on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the National Physical Laboratory said that like the ancient rishis, scientists engaged in research were in search of truth and those who sought to obtain a deeper knowledge of physical science automat-ically developed an attitude of reverence towards the mystery of the universe, which was the essence of religion.

Comparing research "to a game of finding the needle in the havstack', the Governor-General said "the needle could be found by someone only if many are engaged in seemingly profitless work.

"The search for trut.. must go on and India should put in her share of work in science and take her share of fame in return.

"If the scientists of India make up their minds they can raise India's prestige to a degree which will more than mak: up for any failure or defects in other fields.

C. R. WELCOMES GUESTS

Welcoming the guests at the outset Mr. Rajagopalachari said: I most cordially welcome the eminent men and women of science who are gracing the occasion by their presence. We are indeed very grateful to them for having come from such long distances and for this expression of fellowship in a great common cause.

Having tendered my cordial greetings to the distinguished guests. I must express my apreciation of the zeal, forethought and energy of that live wire going by the name of Shanti Swarup Bhatanagar. His desire for achievement in scientific organization is tremendous. The cause of advancement of science in India has found in Dr. Bhatnagar a great organiser.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan is one of the big men of science who are India's pride. He is in charge of this laboratory and there are other eminent men associated with him. To Dr. Krishnan and his colleagues I give my best wishes. Their love of science for its own sake will sustain them through every difficudty. Dr. Bhatanagar will in his speech give the story of the institution whose permanent habitation and home we are opening today with your permission and blessings.

The Deputy Prime Minister, whose responsibility for home affairs covers oa wide range of activities will do the ceremony of opening the laboratory wherein, among other things, perhaps new terrors may be discovered for the riotous and disorderly elements of society to strengthen the Home Minister's hands and the hands of all those who are interested in orderly progress.

There are people who would say, "why waste money on costly advantures in science or on fine arts or on tombs and temples and churches and festivals, when we have so much to do and so little money to spare?" Lord Curzon, one of my much disliked predecessors, speaking on the Ancient Monuments Bill said:

Since I came to India we have spent upon repairs at Agra alone a sum of between £40,000 and £50,000. Every rupee has been an offering of reverence to the past, a gift of recovered beauty to the future; and I do not believe that there is a taxpayer in this country who will grudge one anna of the outlay.

SCIENCE CAN HELP

This is a very fine utterance which we should ponder over. There are many things which indirectly help progress and are no less important than works of direct utility. Money spent on fairs and festivities, we should know, is money invested for law and order. Money spent on fundamental research is not money wasted on empty prestige but is a good and necessary investment which progressive nations do well not to grudge.

When we reach a critical point in anything it is only science that can help.

Of course I am not unaware that sometimes these discoveries of fundamental scientists can be seized by Satan for inflicting more miseries on man than he is now subjected to, and in this respect the atom has been a great offender. At one end, poor Einstein is working on the expanding universe and giving us equations which are hieroglyphics to me but must be wonderful joy to mathematicians. Einsteins expanding universe can do us no great immediate damage. There is no harm in these equations. At the other end, however, those eminent scientists who worship at the alter of the infinitesimal, have brought the world precipitously near to destruction. The offender, however, is not really the atom. It is business of statesmen to agree to prevent the misuse of truth.

Truth wins ever, and not untruth, with truth is paved the divine road on which walk the rishis with desire quenched to reach the supreme abode. This emphatic dependence on truth is the dominating characteristic of the teaching of Indian seers. A superficial knowledge of the laws of nature and the wonders of science, especially when that knowledge is acquired second-hand without the chastening influence of effort and investigation, may act as a wine on some natures.

"But those who struggle to obtain a deeper knowledge of the physical sciences automatically develop towards the mystery of the universe, an attitude of reverence which is the essence of religion.

Men of science, on account of their very knowledge of some of the secrets of nature, contemplate with increased humility and reverence that which must ever remain outside the pale of human analysis.

May the love of truth for its own sake and the spirit of investigation in all its vigour and the good wishes of all those assembled here on this occasion inspire those who will work in this laboratory.

Nehru Says...

'IF SCIENCE IS TRUTH, THEN FOLLOW IT'

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (PTI)—The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking at the opening ceremony of the National Physical Laboratory here today expressed the hope that Indian science would benefit the people of this country and the world.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, opened the laboratory. The doors of the imposing structure opened slowly as Sardar Patel cut the ribbon in a model placed a couple of hundred yards away on the specially erected dais.

Among the ten thousand spectators were Cabinet Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, foreign scientists now in India, industrialists and workers.

Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Director said that as a laboratory, it was comparable with some of the best elsewhere.

Sir Robert Robinson, President of the Royal Society, Dr. E. U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, Professor J. D. Bernal (United Kingdom), Dr. Englehardt (USSR) Prof. P. Auger of the UNESCO and Dr. Rydebeck (Sweden) expressed their good wishes.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

HINDU: Magh Shud 4, 2006
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Akher 3, 1369
PARSI: Amardad 22, 1319.
SUNRISE 7-15 A.M.
SUNRISE 6-26 P.M.
HIGHTIDE 02-32, 14-12
LOWTIDE 08-55, 20-24.

Today's Engagements

THE NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE: Reception to Dr. U. M. Desai, at the C.C.I. 6-30 p.m.

INDIAN PROG. WRITERS ASSN.: Anti-Constitution Meeting at Chaupatty, at 5-30 p.m.

YOU: Youth's Own Union--Parade at St. Xavier's College at 6 p.m.

B. P. HINDU MAHASABHA: Meeting of workers and sympathisers at Damodar Hall, Parel at 4 p.m.

BAHAI CENTRE: Swami Advaitananda to speak on "The Purpose of Religion", at the Centre, Bori Bunder, at 7 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The Power of Suggestion", at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT Music at Sir P. M. Garden, at 5 p.m. by the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS, by Mr. K. L. Phatak, from 5 to 7 p.m.

PRESIDENT'S POWER WON'T BE MISUSED

Experts' Analysis Of Constitution

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The critics who say that all the powers concentrated at the Centre, the powers vested in the Head of the Republic, namely, the President are not conducive to the growth of democracy in India, are wrong in assuming the powers vested in the hands of the President will be misused. These powers are the contingencies provided and they are only to be used or exercised at the time of National Emergencies said Prof. M. Vankatrangiah, the Head of the Dept., of politics, University of Bombay, while ɹǝdɯnd pǝɹǝʌ ɯnsoduƃ ɐ uo ƃuıddıʇs the auspices of the Citizens Parliament on Friday evening at the Blavataski Lodge.

Prof. M. R. Palande, Prof. G D. Parikh and Mr. P R. Lele participated in the symposium. Prof. Palande dwelt on the economic side of the constitution whereas Prof. Parikh and Mr. Lele touched on the political side. Mr. Lele among other things cited among other items of the Fundamental Rights in the constitution the only compulsory primary edupation seems to be directive but all other rights are qualified Prof. Parikh on many points agreed with Mr. Lele and said the whole constitution is a paradise for the lawyers. It is based on the fear and suspicion of the people in whose name the representatives of the people framed the constitution.

NICE IN IDEAL AND NOBLE IN SENTIMENT

Saadullah On The Constitution

GAUHATI, Jan. 21 (PTI)—The Indian Constitution was described as "nice in ideal and noble in sentiment" by Mr. Mohammed Saadullah, Member of the Constitution Drafting Committee of India, addressing a meeting here yesterday on the new constitution of India under the auspices of the cotton college economic association.

Mr. Saadullah however criticised the clauses relating to land acquisiton and compensaton to the owners n regard to zamindary abolition, the presidential powers and emergency power for detaining persons without trial for three months.

NAGPUR, Jan. 21 (U P.: The Fiscal Commission began its work in Nagpur today with the examination of the representatives of the C. P. and Berar Millowners' Association. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, chairman of the Commission, presided.

THREE DESTROYERS ARRIVING IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three more destroyers will be added to the Royal Indian Navy with the arrival in Bombay on Monday of the HMIS "Rana," HMIS "Ranjit" and the HMIS "Rajput".

The arrival of these destroyers is part of the first instalment in the building up of a task force which will comprise ships of all kinds for the defence of the country.

Vice-Admiral Sir William E. Parry, Commander-in-Chief of the R.I.N., told pressmen at a conference this afternoon that these destroyers will prove invaluable for the training of officers who will after the completion of their training be in a position to run fast ships which can do 35 knots an hour. All three destroyers are under the command of Indian officers, and the authorities are making efforts to place Indians in responsible positions as a start towards the manning of R.I.N. ships by Indians.

The destroyers will be in Indian waters by about 8 a.m. on Monday. They will berth, one at a time, at Ballard Pier and will be in dock by about 10-30.

At 4-30 p.m. His Excellency, Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, will visit the ships, and will inspect a guard of honour by the ships' company. The Governor will inspect the ship's company and will go aboard the "Rajput," from whose deck he will address the personnel of the destroyers.

MONTH'S STAY

The destroyers will be in Bombay for a month, after which they will proceed to Cochin, where the Minister for Defence will lay the foundation stone of the new naval training school building, the first permanent structure put up for the purpose. After the laying of the foundation stone, which is expected to take place on February 24 or 25, the destroyers will carry out some combined exercises while at sea with the ships of the British East India Squadron under Admiral Sir Charles Wodehouse. These exercises form part of the normal fleet training.

The destroyers will return to Bombay, carrying out their exercises 'en route.'

Life on board these ships, said the Vice-Admiral Parry will build up, not only the morale of its personnel, but will provide essential technical knowledge.

Two of the destroyers are 1,705 tons each, and the third 1,750 tons. Each is capable of doing 34 knots an hour, and has a strength of 200 men. These qualities fit them admirably for training purposes, and their personnel will learn the necessity of co-ordinated effort and team work.

BPCC Programme For Netaji Birthday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Special Meeting will be held under the auspices of Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at People's Hall on Monday, Jan. 23, 1950, at 6-30 p.m. in connection with the 54th birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Speakers will include Shri S. A. Iyer, Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay and Shri Nathalal D. Parikh.

Shri S. K. Patil, President, B. P. C. C. and Mayor of Bombay will preside.

The Congress Seva Dal are holding a function in connecton with Netaji's birthday at Sun Mill Lane, Haribaug, Lower Parel, at 7 p.m., the same day.

Films on Netaji's life will be shown at 7 p.m., and later, Shri P. K. Sawant, Shri Purushottambhai Thakkar and Shri Narayan Kadam will address a public meeting over which Maj.-Gen. J. K. Bhonsle, Director of Rehabilitation, Government of Bombay, will preside.

Dr. Khare Not Resigning

BOMBAY, Saturday (UPI): "The news appearing in a section of the press that Dr. N. B. Khare has tendered his resignation of the Presidentship of the Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Mahasabha due to differences of opinion about the Mahasabha's attitude towards Congress is absolutely baseless and unfounded," says the General Secretary, of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha.

MADRAS, January 21, (PTI): Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, declared in [illegible] needed to counteract the ecects of of a 60,000-ton liner will be laid.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRON AND STEEL

Preference To Food Cultivators

The cultivators who satisfy the levy demand in full will be given preference in the distribution of corrugated iron sheets, iron, bullock cart tyres, axles for bullock carts and steel for harrow blades, axes and sickles, according to a decision taken by the Government of Bombay.

The Collectors and Chairmen of District Rural Development Boards have been instructed accordingly. Before claiming such preferential treatment, a cultivator has to obtain a certificate from the village talati concerned to the effect that he has satisfied the levy demand, says a press note.

Provincial Board Of Health

The Deputy Secretary to Government, Health and Local Government Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Provincial Board of Health and the Under Secretary, Public Works Department, its Joint Secretary. Hitherto, the Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, was Secretary to the Board.

RECONSTITUTION OF LOCAL BOARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday

As the limits of Ahmedabad and Amreli districts have altered consequent on the reconstitution of districts following the merger of States into the Province, the Government of Bombay has decided to reconstitute the District Local Boards of these two districts. The Ahmedabad Board will be reconstituted from February 3, with 45 members, who will hold office for two years while the Amreli Board will be reconstituted from January 30, with 31 members, who will hold office for one year.

Steps are being taken to hold elections to bring in new Boards before the expiry of the period of the reconstituted Boards.

Registration Of Pharmacists

BOMBAY, Saturday

Under the provisions of the Indian Pharmacy Act, 1948, all persons engaged in the compounding of drugs in a hospital or dispensary or any other place in which drugs are regularly dispensed on prescriptions of medical practitioners are required to get their names entered in the register of Pharmacists. The qualifications necessary for getting the names registered are given in Section 31 of the Act. The Government of Bombay has already appointed a Registration Tribunal for the purpose, says a press note

Housing Advisory Committee

A representative of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay as a member of the Housing Advisory Committee.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS

ECAFE Expert Arrives In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (PTI): Mr. Otto Popper, former head of the Navigation Department of the International Danube Commission, will visit India shortly on behalf of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to survey the possibilities of developing the traffic capacity of specified inland waterways in India

Milk Powder Depot At The C. C. I.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of the heavy rush of Visitors expected at the Brabourne Stadium at Cricket Club of India Churchgate, Bombay, to witness the forthcoming Cricket Matches from 27th January to 29th January 1950 from 1st February to 2nd February 1950, and from 4th Feoruary to 6th February 1950, the Government Separated Milk Powder Depot at Cricket Club of India, Churchgate, Bombay will be kept open for the issue of Skim Milk Powder to the permit holders from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. on all these days excluding the holiday on 27th January 1950 and Sunday on 5th February 1950 when the Depot will be entirely closed.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

English—8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6, 9; Gujerati—8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 7-15 Hindustani—8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10, 9-15, Kanada—7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m. Malayalam—7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m. 8 Tamil—7-15 a.m., 2 p.m. Telugu—7 a.m. 1-50 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 22.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-40 Today's Programme, 7-45 J. Thakker's party, garbigeet, 8-15 V. Patwardhan, kaushi bhairav, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 Nalini Mulgaonkar, shudh sarang, 12-15 p.m. D. N. Devesh, "Amrai", M. feature in H. 12-50 J. Thakker's party, garbigeet, 1-10 Jaltarang and Gottuwadyam, by S. V. Patwardhan, 1-40 Make mine music, 5-0 V. A. Waradekar multani, 6-10 G. bhajan, 6-20 V. A. Waradekar, puria, 7-0 Violin duet, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 G. pad, 7-30 Nalini Mulgaonkar, jaif kalyan, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-30 Extracts from 4th act of Kalidas' "Abhignan Shakuntalam", 8-45 V. Patwardhan, m. Nedar, 9-15 J. Thakkar's party, garbigeet, 9-30 Ustad F. Khan, vocal, 10-0 Sunday special by L. Clarke.

VARIATIONS—8-0 a.m. P. Mudaliar, gottuwadyam, 8-45 Premlata Naik Bhavgeet, 1-0 p.m. Premlata Naik, M. pad, 1-30 Jaywanti Hirebet, K songs, 1-50 V. Patwardhan, sur mulhar, 5-30 For children, 6-0 Thumri, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 Jaywanti hirebet, K songs, 9-0 Premlata Naik, bhavgeet, 10-- Ustad F Khan, vocal, 10-30 Radio Orch. 10-45 Nalini Mulgaonkar, thumri

BARODA

7-30 a.m. A Bhikankhan, sitar, 7-40 As in Ahmedanad, 8-15 As in Ahmedabad, 9-0 For children 5-30 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-10 A Bhikankhan, sitar, 6-20 As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 As in Ahmedabad, 7-15 R. P. Shukla, poetry reading, G, 7-30 A Bhikankhan, sitar, 7-45 J. B. Bhavsar, geets, 8-0 Geet gurjari, 8-10 Locals, 8-30 A Bhikankhan, sitar 8-45 J. B. Bhavsar, geets, 9-15 AIR orch., 9-30 Ustad F Khan, alap and nomtem.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. An in Baroda, 7-45 S P. Zala, Khabardar's songs, 8-15 Prem kahani, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. Y Joshi, kh. m. vilambit, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-20 S P. Zala, Surdas' bhajan, 6-30 Lok geets, 6-45 Y. Joshi kh. purvi, 7-0 Ujala, 7-15 R Shukla, poetry reading, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 As in Baroda, 8-10 Locals 8-30 and 9-15 As in Baroda.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6-45 a.m. Music From the Movies. 7-30 English Magazines. 8 Think on these Things. 8-15 Weekly Sports Review 8-45 BBC Opera Orchestra 10 In Town Tonight. 10-30 Symphony of Strings. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for Worship. 12 Ray Martin and his 'Melody from the Sky.' 1 p.m. Country Questions. 1-30 Listener's Choice. 2-30 Light Music. 3 Sunday Service. 3-30 Incidental Music by Delius. 4 English Magazine. 4-45 Night At the Opera 5-45 Anthology 4, 6 We Beg to Differ. 6-45 Sweet Serenade. 7-45 Concerto 8-45 From the Children's Hour. 9-15 How To Read the Gospels. 9-45 Piano Playtime. 10 Sunday Service. 10-30 Life In Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE: 7-30 Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten 8-20 Ap Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

They Approached The Everest

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21. (PTI): After a 250-mile trek through rarely traversed eastern part of Nepal, three Oxford graduates are now in Calcutta. They were within 40 miles of Everest and claimed to have visited lands so far unassaulted by westerners in the quiet altitude of the Himalayas.

It took them 28 days They are: Burt Todd, grand-nephew of the industrial magnate late Andrew Carnegie of U.S.A.; Paul Bower, grandson of the late Lord Strickland, and Edward St. George, a practising barrister of England.

Streptomycin Prices

The Government of Bombay has revised the maximum retail prices of the following:—

THE UPJOHN COMPANY, U.S.A.: Streptomycin Sulrate—1 gram Vial Rs. 7-0-0; Dihydrostreptomycin—1 gram Vial Rs. 7-0-0.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Following the promulgation of 'explusion of undesirable immigrants from Assam Ordinance", by the Government of India, hundreds of Pakistani Muslims are daily infiltrating into Cooch Behar from Assam, it is reported.

Rajkotwala's Fine Century In Police Cup Semifinal

YOUNG ZOROASTRAINS SCORE 243 FOR 4 AGAINST HINDU GYMKHANA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fine century by M. Rajkotwalla enabled Young Zoroastrians to pile up a good total of 243 for the loss of only four of their batsmen by the time stumps were drawn this evening in the semi-fianl round of the Bombay City Police Cricket Tournament.

Playing against the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at the latter's ground on the Kennedy Seaface the Young Zoroastrians elected to bat. Rajkotwalla and P. R. Umrigar the 'test' player were concerned in a century stand for the third wicket, and at the close Umrigar was still unbeaten with 79 runs to his credit. Rajkotwalla's 109 included fifteen strokes to the boundary, and Umrigar's total was made up of a sixer and eight fours.

The following were the scores:

YOUNG ZAROASTRIAN C. C. 243 for 4 (R. M. Bharucha 28, J. Shastri 19, M. Rajkotwalla 109, G. Shroff 12, P. R. Umrigar batting 70, S. L. Patil 2 for 57).

C.C.I. SCORE 187 FOR 6

In the other semi-final the Cricket Club of India had lost six of their batsmen for 187 runs against the Tata Sports Club. The opening pair of the CCI., K.C. Ibrahim and Madhu Amersey gave their team a good start scoring 68 runs before Madhu was dismissed with a return catch by Kotian. Ibrahim who scored a useful 73 was later concerned in a third wicket partnership of 39 runs with Uday Merchant. The latter remained unbeaten at the drawing of stumps for the day with 45 runs to his credit. D. Kotian was responsible for the dismissal of four of C.C.I. batsmen for a little over thirteen runs apiece.

The following were the results:—

C.C.I. 187 for 6 (K.C. Ibrahim b Kotian 25, K. Bose (capt). runt out 2, Kotian 25, K. Bose (capt). run out 12, U. M. Merchant batting 45, V. N. Raijji b Kotian 0, J.S. Lawyer c Gonsalves b Kotian 5, A.F. Abraham c Desai b Mohiuddin 12, V.P. Pandit batting 13, S. V. Divecha, S.P. Gupte and Gajendrasingh to bat. Extras 2, D. Kotian 26-6-53-4.)

Both the matches will be continued tomorow, and in case result on first innings is not reached tomorrow, the toss of a coin will decide the fate of the match.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" WINS BY 7 WKTS.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following are the results of friendly cricket matches played today:—

Killick Nixon S. C. 152 for 8 decl. (S. J. Dhokre 32, G. P. Fernandes 26) DREW with Turner Morrison S. C. 109 for 7 (A. Cowadia not out 26, M. D'Souza 27).

Standard General S. C. 78 (B. M. Charan 31. M. M. Mehta 5 for 35) beat New Great Insurance Co. S. C. 51 (B. M. Chawan 8 for 16).

Forbes Forbes Campbell S. C. 102 (A. J. Bhacka 27, S. S. Bhacka 25, Gomar 4 for 7) LOST to Bombay Gymkhana "B" 127 for 3 (J. J. Yardley not out 50, P. C. Buse 48).

Friendly Cricket Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A friendly cricket match has been arranged between the B. A E. Union Sports Club Cricket XI and the Bombay Government Labour Officers on Esplanade Maidan on Sunday, the 22nd inst., at 12 noon. Among those who will attend the match will be Shri S. L. Silam, M.L.A., President of the Union and Shri Nagindas T. Master, the Chief Guest.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

2-50 p.m. Globe vs. Blue Wizards.

3-45 p.m. G. I P. "A" vs. Bombay City "A".

4-50 p.m. Lusitanians "A" vs. B. B. and C. I. "A" (Provincial).

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana

3-30 p.m. Western India Championships.

ST. XAVIER'S WIN COLLEGE LEAGUE

Solitary Goal Victory Over G. M. C.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

St. Xavier's College held on to their long standing grip on the Inter College Hockey League trophy when in the deciding match this evening they beat G. M. C. by a solitary goal, scored by R. Fernandes, midway through the first half.

St. Xavier's have themselves to blame for having to fight for victory, for although they held the whiphand for the major portion of the game they were unable to get the better of the rival defence in which particularly R. Buhariwalla their goalkeeper was outstanding.

St. Xavier's scored their all important goal luckily when Remigo Fernandes deflected a pass from Ayres D'Souza into goal which caught Buhariwalla unawares. St. Xavier's continued to dominate play in the second half but the Medicos gave them an anxious time and came very near to scoring but due to some fine defence work by H. Dias and Gerry D'Souza and also the clever goalkeeping of Rui Doerado that they avoided a goal.

St. Xavier's thus won the Inter College League Trophy.

Earlier in the evening Khalsa College beat Podar College by eight goals to nil. Alex Mendonca scored 5 goals which included a hat-trick. P. Lobo scored two and J. Alphonso scored one This match was played in the Inter College knockout tournament at the Cooperage.

"TIMES" SHIELD CRICKET

Ramchand Heading For Century

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the semi-final round of the "Times" Senior Shield Cricket Tournament the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club 'A' team had scored 155 runs for the loss of half their side against the A.C.C. Sports Club, this evening at the Cross Maidan.

Very forceful batting on the part of Bombay's wellknown all-rounder G. S. Ramchand was mainly responsible for this score. Ramchand who remained unbeaten with 71 runs to his credit at the end of the day hit two sixers and eight fours in his stay at the crease.

The scores were as follows:

BOMBAY PORT TRUST S. C. 'A' 155 for 5 (B. K. Mansukhani 21, D.M. Bidaye 14, I.U. Kophekar 10, G. S. Ramchand batting 71, A. J. Deepchand 10, G. Nanik batting 23) versus A.C.C. Sports Club.

'TIMES' SHIELD JUNIOR DIVISION

The following were the results of the matches in the Junior Division of the 'Times' Shield Cricket Tournament which commenced this afternoon:—

KOHINOOR SPORTS C. 93 (U. S. Kamble 26, N. Thakur 25, D. D'Mello 6 for 55, Rusy Patel 4 for 27), versus B.I.G. Ins. CO. S.C. 25 for 1.

I.C.I. SPORTS CLUB 176 for 2 (N. S. Achadwalla batting 71, N. S. Sakroo batting 48) versus NEW INDIA INS. CO. S. C.

INCOME TAX S.C. 106 for 7 (M.R. Mistry 7 for 46) versus STANDARD VACUUM CO. S. C.

All the matches will be continued tomorrow (Sunday).

AUSSIES. SKITTLED FOR 75 RUNS

DURBAN, Jan. 21 (PTI).

Trapped on a turning wicket, Australia were skittled out for 75 by South Africa here today, second day of the third test.

South Africa who made 311, thus gained a first innings lead of 236 and can force the follow on on Monday.

MASIP BEATS WEISS

All-India Hardcourt Tennis

MADRAS, Jan. 21. (PTI): The last four stages in all the events except the women's doubles was reached in the All-India Hardcourt Tennis Championships here today.

P. Masip of Spain and P. Washer of Belgium entered the men's singles semi-finals today, defeating H. Weiss (Argentina) and R. Abdessalam (France) respectively in straight sets. Masip meets Deyro in one semi-final while Washer meets F. Ampon in the other.

Miss Gussie Moran qualified for the women's singles final today, defeating Mrs. Hilton in straight sets in the semi-final. The other semi-final between Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Weiss has to be decided yet.

Following are results of matches played here today in the All-India Hardcourt Tennis Championships:

MEN'S SINGLES (Quarter-finals)

P. Masip (Spain) beat H. Weiss (Argentina), 6-1, 6-4. P. Washer (Belgium) beat R. Abdesselam (France) 6-3, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals)

Miss G. Moran (USA) beat Mrs. B. Hilton (Britain) 8-6, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-finals)

P. Washer (Belgium) and V. Cernick (Czechoslovakia) beat P. Masip (Spain) and H. Weiss (Argentina) 6-4, 7-5, G.D. Oakley and G.L. Paish (Britain) beat G. Spychala (Poland) and V.N. Murthi (India) 6-4, 7-9, 6-0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Quarter-finals)

Mrs. P. Todd and Miss G. Moran (USA) beat Miss S. Roberts and Mrs. Wijewardene (Ceylon) 6-1, 3-6, 6-2, Miss J. Quertier and Miss Hoahing (Britain) beat Mrs. Mack (India) and Mrs. H. Weiss (Argentina) 6-4, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES (Second round)

Miss D. Fonseka and F. Dalpathado (Ceylon walkover Mrs. Locker (India) and R. Deyro (Philippines).

Quarter-finals—Mrs. B. Hilon and G. L. Paish (Britain) beat Miss G. Hoahing (Britain) and Sumant Misra (India) 6-2, 4-6, 6-1, Mrs. H. Weiss (Argentina) and P. Masip (Spain) beat Miss D. Fonseka and F. Dalpathado (Ceylon) 6-1, 6-0.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

Capt. Pandhi Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Only four matches were decided this evening in the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships which are being held at the Bombay Gymkhana. Most of the matches were decided by walk-overs due to the failure of players concerned to turn up. Notable players who failed to arrive in Bombay for the tournament are S. S. Indulkar and R. N. Pandit leading players of repute.

In an interesting encounter Capt. Pandhi was extended by Hanumath Rao, and not before three sets and twenty-eight games were played did the latter accept defeat.

The following were the results of the matches down for decision today:—

Men's Singles

K. L. Mirchandani beat H. J. H. Talyarkhan 6-2 6-1; P. Guvalewalla beat K. M. Patnaik 6-0 6-3; C. J. Cooper beat S. T. Panjwani 6-2 6-0. Capt. Pandhi beat M. Hanumath Rao 6-3 4-6 6-3; I. R. Mehta w.o. S. S. Indulkar; R. Walton w.o. K. Mahindra; J. V Kamath w.o. R. N Pandit

FIXTURE FOR SUNDAY

Court No. 2: 4 p.m. Fatehsinghji of Kutch vs. A. G. Gupte; 4-30 p.m. K. L. Mirchandani vs. A. R. V. Peermohamed or M. V. Tilve

Court No. 3: 4 p.m. Rasik Kumar of Wankaner vs R. Walton; 4-30 p.m. R. Rodrigues vs. K. H. Kapadia.

Court No. 4: 4 p.m. P. G. Kundaji vs. S. D. Powar or Baldev; 4-30 p.m. K. Wattumal vs Swaminathan.

Court No. 5: 3-30 p.m. B. P Baliga vs Devinder Kumar; 4 p.m. M. M. Shinde vs P. Guvalewalla; 4-30 p. m. Capt. Pandhi vs J. V. Kamath

First available court at 5 p.m.: C. L. Savara vs Fatehsinghji of Kutch or A. G. Gupte B. P. Baliga or Devinder Kumar vs I. R. Mehta.

MATCHES FOR MONDAY MORNING

Court No. 4: 8 a.m. C. J. Cooper vs I R. Mehta or B. P. Baliga or Devinder Kumar.

Court No. 5. 8 p.m. R. Rodrigues or K. H. Kapadia vs M. M. Shinde or P. Guvalewalla or K. M. Patnaik.

TOURISTS MAKE 319 WITH ONE WICKET IN HAND

Gaekwad Bowls Well For C. P. Governor's XI

NAGPUR, Jan. 21 (PTI).

With 319 runs on board and with one wicket in hand, the Commonwealth tourists who in a strong position at end of the first day's play of their three-day match against the C. P. Governor's XI here on the matting wicket of the C P. Cricket Association Grounds.

The Tourists maintained a fast rate of scoring throughout and a capacity crowd of about 15,000 were treated to some entertaining cricket.

The Tourists lost the wickets of Norman Oldfield and Jack Holt with only 50 on the board. But Frank Worrell and Bill Alley, coming together for the third wicket, retrieved their position by putting on 56 runs.

Dismissing two more batsmen—Place and Worrell—for the addition of 38 runs, the home side appeared to be gaining the initiative but an aggressive partnership for the sixth wicket between Wally Langdon and George Pope again put the Tourists on top.

Langsdon, who survived a stumping chance when he had scored 27, collected 61 and his partnership with Pope produced 62 runs.

The Commonwealth, with 206 runs and with four wickets intact when Langdon was dismissed, were in a comfortable position and the remaining batsmen went for quick runs. Their captain, Fred Freer, who came in at the fall of the seventh wicket, after surviving a confident appeal for a catch at the wicket off Sarwate in the last over before tea when he had scored only eight, played an aggressive game thereafter and remained unbeaten at close of play with 65 to his credit.

Left-hander Hiralal Gaekwad was the mainstay of the home side's attack, his medium-paced swingers of immaculate length allowing the batsmen few liberties. Leftarm spinner, Vinoo Mankad and right arm leg-spinner Sarwate also bowled well and would have returned better figures if the fielders had held all the chances offered by the batsmen. The Maharashtra wicket keeper, Joshi, appeared to be nervous except in the closing stages of the day's play. However, the two catches that he effected to dismiss Alley and Ray Smith were really smart.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (First innings)

N. Oldfield run out	29
W. Alley c Joshi b Mankad	41
J. Holt c C.S. Nayudu b Sarwate	1
F. Worrell lbw Gaekwad	39
W. Place b Sarwate	1
W Langsdon c Sarwate b Gaekwad	61
G. Pope c Mankad b Arjun Nayudu	20
Ray Smith c Joshi b Gaekwad	21
Fred Freer batting	65
Fitzmaurice c substi. b Mankad	19
Dawkes batting	5
Extras	12
Total (for nine wickets)	319

FALL OF WICKETS—1|49; 2|50; 3|106; 4|113; 5|144; 6|206; 7|216; 8|250, 9|297.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Arjun Nayudu	16	3	52	1
Hiralal Gaekwad	28	6	81	3
C. S. Nayudu	4	0	24	0
C. T. Sarwate	19	1	69	2
C. K. Nayudu	3	0	29	0
V. Mankad	22	6	47	2

BOMBAY RECES

Gamble For Love Gets The Oaks For The Asking

TEREBLE FOR JOCKEY CHAVAN

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

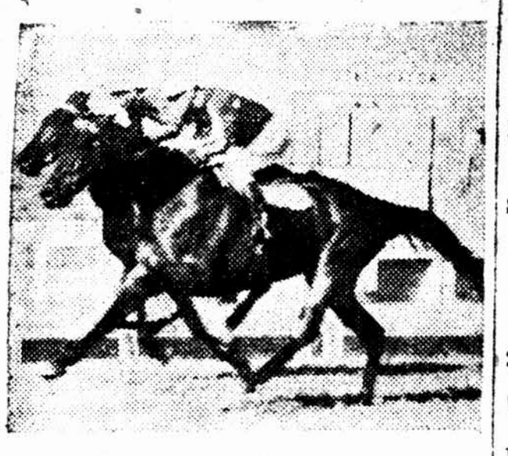
BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE great Philosopher—Nectar filly, Gamble for Love scored a fluent win in the Oaks today unheaded at any post in the round the course journey.

Her pilot, Duffy was never in doubt and allowed her to move as she liked when beating her stable companion Neola by two lengths. Rukhsana was third and Willow Stream fourth out of the eight participating fillies.

The other attraction in the card, the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup was won by top-weighted First Royalty in a sensational finish. The imported mare lay far back when Pravina was on her own. A furlong from home Rickaby set in chase and his mount which responded gamely had her neck in front of greatly fancied Brave Prince when passing below the wire.

Jockey Chavan had a glorious day at Mahaluxmi. This powerful rider steered judiciously three winners, Star



A photo finish verdict was necessary to decide the winner of the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup this afternoon at the Bombay Races. Photo shows First Royalty on the outside winning from Brave Prince.

Saphire, Birbal and Georgette. In the trainers lot, Talib and Maj. Jadhav collected doubles.

Today's treble pool was easy to solve. This item was solved by 597 punters each of whom collected Rs. 225.

The following are the results:—

THE SIMLA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ardeshir S. Irani's EMBARKATION 9-0 Kasbekar 1
Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT 8-9 P. Khade 2
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FLYING MISS 8-6 Gumansingh 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's WAHDINA 9-2 S Chavan 4
All ran
Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 141. Places Rs. 35, Rs 28 and Rs. 23
Trainer: K. J. K. Irani.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Eve's STAR SAPHIRE 8-7 S. Chavan 1
Mr. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 8-9 N. Dar 2
Mr. M. Shroff's VIVECA 9-0 Duffy 3
The Raja of Jetpur's GOLD LEGION 8-9 Purtusingh 4
All ran.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1/2 length, Head.
Time: 1 minute 14 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16
Trainer: Maj. Jadhav.

THE UDVADA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. Fatah's SALAMAT 8-4 Devaney O. 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's STEVE 7-13 Purtusingh 2
Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Thadani's MAYFAIR LADY 7-1 J. Bhosle 3
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's AJINKYA TARA II 8-5 Kadam 4
Not run: Rohini and Princess Victory.
Won by: 3/4 length, 3 1/2 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 28 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Trahan.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. P. J. Irani's LA JAWAB 8-4 I. Khan 1
Mr. T. G. Essaji's PRIDE D'ANTIBES 7-12 P. Khade 2
Mr. G. R. Kolte's SHUBH LUXMI 8-4 Kasbekar 3
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' ROYAL FLOWER 9-1 Mahomedali 4
Not run: Yearling and Sweet Maryla
Won by: 1/2 length, Neck, Head.
Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 27 and Rs. 18
Trainer: Talib.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mrs. and Mr. Justice's FIRST ROYALTY 9-7 Rickaby 1
Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljit Singh's BRAVE PRINCE 7-5 Whiteside 2
Messrs A. C. and Sorab A. C. Ardeshir's RANA PRATAP 8-1 Duffy 3
Sir Shantidas Askuran's NAVVARA 8-1 Roberts 4
All ran.
Won by: Neck, 3 lengths, Neck.
Time: 2 minutes 38 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 75. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 14, and Rs. 23
Trainer: Marrable

THE MITHALAK PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 8-1 Duffy 1
Mr. D. N. Khambata's FLYING ARROW 8-0 Medhe G. 2
Mr.. Rafi's MADURI 8-3 S. Chavan 3
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's DOORANI 8-4 Dar 4
Not run: Jawahir.
Won by: Neck, 2 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 40 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 127 and Rs. 34
Trainer: Buckley

THE INDIAN OAKS, (1950)—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

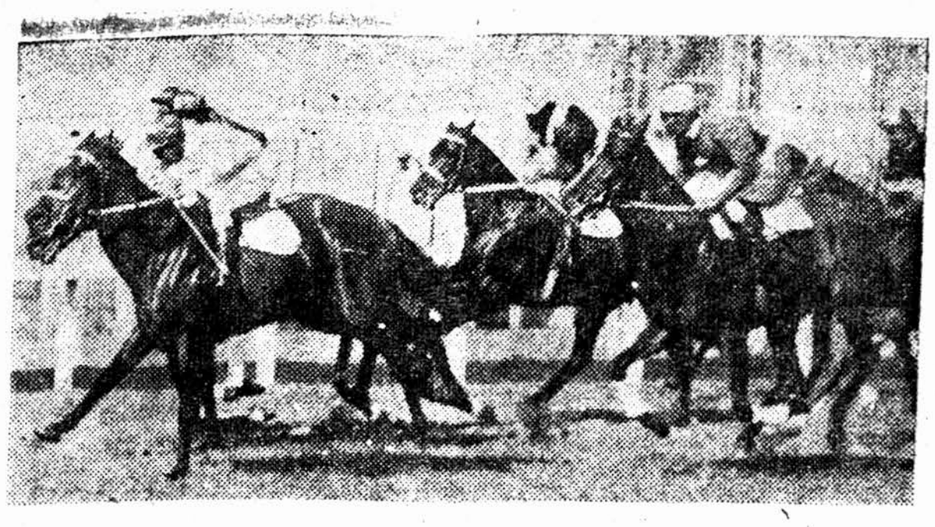
Messrs. M. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. J. Wadia's GAMBLE FOR LOVE 8-7 Duffy 1
Mr. R. J. Gazdar's NEOLA 8-7 S. Chavan 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKSANA 8-7 P. Khade 3
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's WILLOW STREAM 8-7 Ruckaby 4
Not run: Flying Miss.
Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 41 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 11, Rs 11 and Rs 11.
Trainer: Talib.

THE UDVADA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

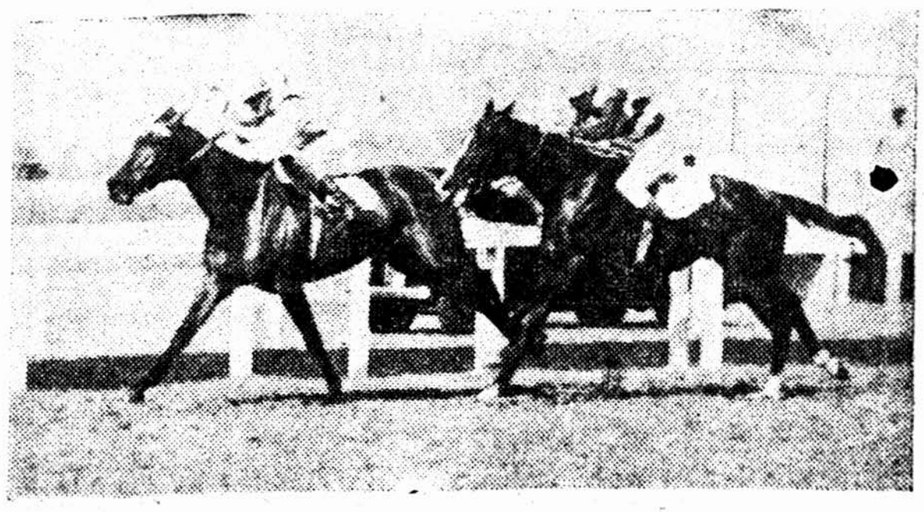
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Mistry's BIRBAL 8-1 S Chavan 1
Messrs. G. Saul and H. R. Somekh's ROYAL GUARD 8-5 P. Khade .. 2
Rani of Jetpur's BROKEN MASK 8-12 Purtusingh 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's HONEY BUNCH 8-7 Medhe 4
Not run: Plucky Princess and Ijjat.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 3/4 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 15, and Rs. 31.
Trainer: Mistry.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

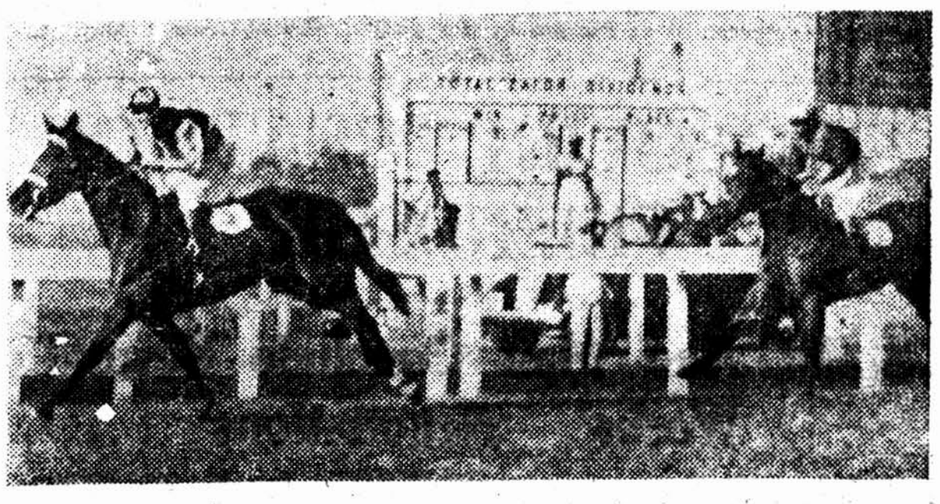
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's GEORGETTE 8-9 S Chavan 1
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's GREAT LADY 8-3 P Khade 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's AZAD HIND 8-2 Shaikh 3
Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's PRETTY TOWN 8-8 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Morton Daisy and Tamasha.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 14. Rs 11 and Rs. 23.
Trainer: Maj Jadhav.



Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate (1 mile): Three horses past the post locked together. The photo finish camera showed La Jawah 1, Pride d'Antibes 2, Shubh Laxmi 3.



The Udvada Plate: (Div. II) Salamat 1, Steve 2, Mayfair Lady 3.



The Indian Oaks (1½ miles): Gamble for Love walked away with the last of this season's fillies classic beating Neola and Rukhsana.

Concessio Subdues Ballard To Enter Final

ALEC SEQUEIRA CUP HANDICAP BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing his semi-final match in the Handicap Billiards Tournament for the Alec Sequeira Cup at Byculla Y. M. C. A., against A. Ballard (—445), a formidable opponent, M. Concessio (—490) easily accounted for Ballard and won with a handsome margin of 100 points at 350 to 250. Concessio's win over Ballard takes him into the final where he meets G. Durham.

Concessio opened the game very promisingly and ran into an early lead with some useful breaks. Trailing his opponent Ballard, playing a slow but steady game, made some fine breaks and was only three points behind his rival Concessio; the score then read Ballard's 151 to 154 of Concessio.

Warming up Concessio having made some nice breaks 38, 20, 29, 29 increased his total to 400 points, while Ballard's' score was 315. At 317 with a beautiful and brainy break of 31 Ballard took his own to 348 against his rival's 406. Both the contestants playing well and making though small but useful breaks raised their total. With a clever and controlled break of 30 at 396 Ballard got to 426 and with another subsequent break of 36 points Ballard wiped out his handicap of 445 and scored 7 points towards the game. Thus he lead for the first time in the match; but his lead was short lived as Concessio compiling a 31 points break raised his own total from 455 to 486; and then scoring 6 points more cleared his handicap.

Compiling a break of 21 and two consecutive breaks of 26 and 26 points Concessio increased his own total from 67 to 142, while his opponent in the meantime, had just managed to raise his total to 100. Concessio, cuing some very useful breaks of 23, 23 and three small ones over 10 points, once again increased the score to 257 and consolidated his position; while Ballard's total had stood to 155.

Concessio leaving no chances for his opponent scored the required points and won the match with a consummate ease at 350 to 250.

Concessio compiled best breaks of 33, 22, 23, 38, 20, 29, 29, 31, 25, 21, 20, 26, 23 and 23; while Ballard had made that of 26, 40, 24, 21, 31, 30, 36, 25, 22 and 40.

The final between M. Concessio and G. Durham will be played on Monday at 3 p.m., and Mr. Mulleneux of G. I. P. Railway has kindly consented to preside over and to give away the trophy to the winner.

"GORGEOUS GUSSIE" .. TO WED

MADRAS, Jan. 21. (PTI).

Miss Gertrude Moran, the Californian tennis player, now taking part in the All-India Hard Court Tennis Tournaments here, today announced her engagement to Mr. A. J. R. Devenport, working in a shipping office in Calcutta.

"Yes, I guess I am engaged", Miss Moran told P.T.I. here tonight. "But I am not yet sure when the wedding will take place", she added.

Miss Moran said she might get married when she went to Calcutta at the end of the present tournament in Madras. "Or I may get married in England", she said.

ARMED FORCES' NEW OATH TO INDIAN REPUBLIC

Mrs. VIJAYALAKSMI PANDIT IN GOA

Goans of different faiths gathered at the Panjim docks to welcome Mrs. Pandit, the Indian Ambassador to United States of America. Her Excellency was received at Panjim by the Indian Consul-General Maj. A. Mehta.

SINO-SOVIET TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

Stalin And Mao Conclude Several Weeks' Negotiations

HONGKONG, Jan. 21, (PTI-Reuter).

A Chinese-Soviet treaty of frendship has been concluded in Moscow by Marshal Stalin and Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-Tung, according to a usually reliable Chinese source here today.

The treaty had been under discussion for several weeks and Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chou En-Lai journeyed to Moscow to sign it, the source said.

Chou arrived in Moscow last night.

Foreign Minister Of China Speaks Out

LONDON, January 21, (PTI-Reuter): Chou En-Lai, Communist China's Foreign Minister whose arrival in Moscow was reported by the official Soviet News Agency, Tass, declared he was to take part in negotiations for "the strengthening of good neighbourly relations between two great countries, China and the Soviet Union"

He said he had been summoned to Moscow by Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic, who arrived in the Soviet capital last month for Stalin's birthday celebrations.

"Given a correct foreign policy by Generalissimo Stalin, and with a consequent following by Chairman Mao Tse-tung of a policy of collaboration between China and U.S.S.R. there is no force able to stop these two great countries from going forward together" he added, according to Tass

Chou said the "many acts of friendship" shown by the Soviet Government to the Chinese Peoples during a number of years were the result of the Leninist-Stalinist policy of "helping all dominated peoples in the world fighting for their liberation"

"At the present moment, after the Chinese people have been victorious in their great revolutionary struggle, a further strengthening of friendship and co-operation between our two great countries undoubtedly has a tremendous importance for the cause of peace and progress in the Far East and in all the world".

CHINESE LEADER SHOT DEAD

Malayan Operation

SINGAPORE, Jan. 21, (PTI-Reuter): A Chinese leader of terrorists in the area was one of the two guerillas shot dead near Kulim in Kedah by a patrol yesterday, it was officially reported here today.

After the engagement with the guerillas, in which two British soldiers were slightly wounded, security forces found a duplicating machine, paper and much food hidden in the jungle.

NEW VIETNAM CABINET

SAIGON, Jan. 21, (PTI-Reuter): After long and difficult negotiations Nguyem Phan Long, Vietnam's new Premier today completed his new Cabinet and flew with them to Dalat to present them to ex-Emperor Bao Dai, head of State.

Delay in forming the Cabinet was due to opposition by several Cochin-Chinese political groups

Composition of the Cabinet will be announced later today.

It is expected to include six Ministers, eight Secretaries of State, a Counsellor of the Interior, and a Director-General of Information.

Cut In Privy Purse

INDORE, Jan. 21. (UPI).

FOLLOWING the lead given by the Governor-General of India and the ministers of the Central and Provincial Governments, the former rulers of the twenty-one states, now merged in the Madhya Bharat Union, are, it is learnt, contemplating to have a voluntary cut to the extent of ten to fifteen per cent in their respective privy purses.

The initiative in this regard, it is reported, has been given by His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, Rajpramukh of the Madhya Bharat Union who is understood to be having consultations with the Princes in this connection.

Tribute To Rajaji

PAYING a warm tribute to the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who presided at the opening of the National Physical Laboratory, Pandit Nehru said, "We want to have your particular blessings for this work. Also, we want to see as much of you as we can, during these few days while we may, and we want to hear from you those words of wisdom that always come out of your lips, and profit by them and to think about them."

No 'Rex' From 'R Day'

"I.....do swear in the name of God that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will, as in duty, bound honestly and faithfully serve in the (name of the service included here) of the Union of India and go wherever ordered by air land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of the President of the Union of India and the commands of any officer set over me even to the peril of my life".

All members of the Armed Forces will take the New oath or affirmation on January 26, when India becomes a Republic.

The oath or affirmation will be administered to all personnel present in the unit or station or shipp at a parade held for the purpose on the morning of January 26.

If the personnel of a unit or station or ship are participating in any parade or review in connection with the Republic Day celebrations, then the administration of the oath or affirmation will take place before proceeding to participate in the parade.

Those who are not present through sickness, leave, or temporary duty at the parades on January 26 will take the oath at a later date on joining the unit or station or ship.

The form of affirmation will be the same as above except that the words" same as above except that the words "solemnly affirm" will be used instead of "swear in the name of God".

Celebrations Overseas

MAURITIUS, Jan. 21.

As a result of representations made by the Indian residents in Mauritius, the Mauritius Government have agreed to declare January 26 as a public holiday. All offices and banks will be closed and even work on plantations and estates will be stopped. This has been done to enable the largest possible number of persons, both in township and villages, to participate in the celebrations organised by the Indian Commissioner, Shri Dharam Yash Dev, in Port Louis.

TELEGRAMS FOR GOLD COAST

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

Telegrams to offices in Gold Coast, West Africa are subject to delay, announces the Overseas Communications Service.

"The State" Will Supplant "Rex"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (PTI): "The State" will substitute "Rex" as prosecutor in all criminal proceedings, started either by the Union or State Governments, from January 26, when the new Constitution comes into force.

In civil proceedings, "the Dominion of India" will give place to "the Union'- while Provinces and States will have to be referred to as "the State of so and so."

Republic Day On A.I.R.

The programmes of the Bombay station on the Indian Republic Day will include messages, features and commentaries.

Messages on the inauguration of the Republic will be broadcast by His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay and the Premier at 9-30 p.m. and 9-45 p.m. respectively.

The composite programmes for women, children, industrial workers and rural listeners will include suitable special features on the inauguration of the Republic.

An interesting and significant programme will be the interviews broadcast at 5.20 p.m. giving a glimpse of how the common man reacts to the new constitution.

The rural programmes will include an interview with a farmer reflecting his sense of awakening upon being vested with the power of franchise..

Beside relays from Delhi at 10-10 a.m. and 2-25 p.m. of commentaries, there will be a running commentary broadcast by AIR, Bombay at 5-0 p.m from the Brabourne Stadium on the flag hoisting ceremony and the inspection of the guard of honour by H.E. Raja Maharaj Singh.

A radio report at 10-00 p.m. will cover the celebrations in the city, including the swearing-in ceremony at the Town Hall earlier in the day.

REBUFF TO DE GASPERI

ROME, Jan. 21, (PTI-Reuter): The Italian Liberal Party rejected Premier-designate Alcide De Gasperi's proposals for the formation of a new Coalition Government to succeed his fifth post-war Cabinet, which resigned twelve days ago.

By fourteen votes to four, the Party's Executive said it could not accept the programme drawn up by Christian Democrat Signor De Gasperi for the projected new Government.

TWO HUTS SET ON FIRE

Free Fight Between Refugees

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21, (PTI): Two huts were set on fire and another looted, following a free fight between refugees from East Bengal and local people in village Belapara 20 miles from here, over, it is stated, the collection of tamarind from a tree by refugees. Police have arrested three persons.

FOUR ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21, (PTI): Four persons, including a girl, were arrested by the police today in connection with an unlawful assembly and procession in College Street area.

A large number of prejudicial leaflets was recovered from their possession.

Holiday For Madras Newspapers

MADRAS, Jan. 21, (PTI): At a meeting of the Regional Committee of the Indian Eastern Newspapers Society at Madras, the members decided to observe January 26 as a newspaper holiday. Evening papers will not publish on the 26th evening, and morning papers of the 27th will not publish.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Government of India have appointed Mr. M. Nasirud Din Khan, Director, Dafter-e-Diwani, Mal and Mulki, Hyderabad (Deccan), the nominee of the Government of Hyderabad on the Indian Historical Records Commission as an ordinary member for the period upto March 31, 1952.

Mr. K. A. Sajan Lal, of Secunderabad has also been appointed a corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission by the Government of India for the same period.

Industrial Disputes For Adjudication

The industrial disputes between the Bandra Municipality and its employees in the Central Accounts, Collection and other departments has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. Salim M. Merchant.

AGA KHAN OPENS EXHIBITION

H. H. the Aga Khan addressing the gathering at Hasanabad, at the opening of the Baby Show and Nutrition Exhibition.

BATTLE ROYAL OVER HYDROGEN BOMB

Split In U. S. Government And Congressional Opinion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (PTI-Reuter):

AMERICAN Government and Congressional opinion is split into several camps on whether the United States should build the hydrogen bomb, said to be at least fifty times more powerful than the atom bomb

But in official quarters no one from President Truman down, will speculate on the bomb's power or the possibilty of its construction. Scientists, military experts and newspaper editors are taking sides on the moral and practical issues involved.

Estimates of what the hydrogen bomb would cost range between 100 million dollars and 1.000 million dollars.

It is generally believed that the United States could make the bomb, given time and finance.

The Washington division on the subject was reported to have spread even to the Atomic Energy Commission, highest American authority on atomic power.

Some members were said to feel that the United States should build the bomb, since leading world nuclear physicists knew the theory of its construction, and Russia might make one.

But the thought of creating such a terrible engine of destruction worried other members of the Commission, it was reported.

ARMED SERVICES' VIEW

No official reaction has come from the Armed services, but unnamed officials connected with the Defence Department were said to have stated that military chiefs would want the bomb for the United States, if there were any possibility of Russia's developing the weapons.

EXECUTIONS STAYED

Telangana Reds

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Jan. 21. (PTI). The Hyderabad Government have, it is learnt, stayed the execution of 12 Telangana convicts (described as Communists) who were sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal, Nalgonda, and whose appeals were rejected by the Hyderabad High Court, pending disposal of their appeals by the Judicial Committee, the highest court in the state.

The 12 convicts, who were charged with offences of murder and abetment thereof, were due to be hanged tomorrow and the day after (January 22 and 23, 95 according to original schedule.

Four of these convicts were charged with the murder of four villagers in Nalgonda district, whom they are alleged to have axed for failure to contribute certain stipulated amounts to Communist Party funds. The eight other accused were charged in two cases with opening fire on a group of villagers, killing one and injuring another, and to have dragged a villager from his house and shot him dead.

K. C. MOHINDRA DEAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21, (U. P. I): Mr. K. C. Mohindra, an industrial magnate, died this morning at the Park Nursing Home.

Mr Mohindra was the managing director of the Mohindra and Mohindra Co. Ltd. and formerly he was the Steel Controller of the Government of India.

Mr. Mohindra who was only 58 years old, was connected with several important industrial institutions and served the Tata Steel Corporation and the Martin Burn Company Ltd.

He was a widower and left behind two sons and one daughter.

Claims Of Displaced Persons

Hunger-Strike Called Off

Agreement Reached With Refugees

NASIK, Jan. 21 (PTI)—The 1,200 displaced persons called off this evening their hunger strike, following a satisfactory agreement, and dispersed peacefully from the Nasik Collector's house, where they had been demonstrating for continuation of free rations till they were transferred to permanent centres of resettlement.

The agreement was reached at a meeting today of the Collector of Nasik, the General Secretary of the Sind Hindu Panchayats Federation, Bombay, and the secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

The refugees were assured after the meeting that local leaders with the help of the authorities will raise public contributions and help them.

The hunger strike began on Wednesday last with a batch of 50 refugees trekking 18 miles to the Collector's house.

LATEST FROM BERLIN

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (PTI-Reuter): The American authorities in Berlin tonight ordered Western Sector police to evacuate the railway administration building in the United States sector which they occupied on Tuesday night.

ORDINANCE ISSUED

Question Of Immovable Property In Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (UPI).

AN ordinance entitled, the Displaced Persons (Claims) Ordinance, 1950, has been promulgated today to provide for the registration and varification of claims of displaced persons, in respect of immovable property in Pakistan.

The ordinance which extends to all the provinces of India and the Acceding States comes into force at once.

The ordinance authorises the Central Government to appoint a chief Claims Commissioner and as many claims commissioners, claims officers and registering officers as may be necessary.

A claims officer shall be deemed to be a civil court for the purposes of sections 480 and 482 of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and by proceeding before any such officer shall be deemed to be a judicial proceedings within the meaning of sections 193 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code. No civil court shall have jurisdiction, in respect of any matter which the Chief Claims Commissioner or the claims officer is empowered by or under the ordinance to determine.

The ordinance also provides for penalty for furnishing false claims, the punishment being imprisonment which may extent to three years, or with fine, or with both.

An interesting provision made is that "any person who commits an offence punishable under this ordinance may, without prejudice to any other penalty provided for in this ordanance, forfeit his claim to any benefit for rehabilitation purposes to which he would otherwise be entitled to, or be required to surrender any benefit received by him for rehabilitation purposes.

Another ordinance issued today amends the Administration of Evacuee Property Ordinance, 1949. It provides for vesting of evacuee property in the custodian automatically, penalty for wrongfully paying or receiving rents, etc., in respect of evacuee property and submission of information to custodian in respect of property within sixty days from the commencement of the amending ordinance by persons who are occupying supervising or managing any property without the the approval of the custodian.

Pakistan's Subterfuge

NEW ORDER ON PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (UPI): The State Bank of Pakistan has ordered the Punjab National Bank not to accept any further deposit in Pakistan, according to a telephonic message received by the Punjab National Bank authorities here from Lahore today.

This order to make the Punjab National Bank non-functioning the bank authorities here feel, is a subterfuge to justify their requisitioning by the Pakistan authorities of the bank's premises at Lahore. Earlier when they had asked the bank to vacate its premises, the Government of India strongly protested to the Pakistan Government on the ground that it was a violation of the inter-Dominion Banking Agreement and also contrary to the assurances given by the Pakistan Government to extend all facilities to Indian banks functioning in Pakistan.

FIVE DETENUS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Sequel To Transfer Of Colleagues To Other Jails

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21 (PTI)—Five detenus of the Sabarmati Central Jail are reported to have gone on hunger-strike since January 11 as a protest against the transfer of twelve others to another jail. All these detenus were recently convicted and sentenced by a special judge to four weeks' simple imprisonment on the charge of forming an unlawful assembly.

A representation has been made to the Prime Minister of Bombay and the Chief Justice of Bombay High Court stating that this transfer is against "the direction of the special judge for confining them to Sabarmati Central Jail."

Hyderabad Offer To Strikers

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 21, (PTI): The Hyderabad Government have today clarified their stand with regard to the demand made by the strikers that the interim dearness allowances of Rs. 8-8-0 given to workers employed in certain Government industrial undertakings should be extended to all workers in Government concerns.

In a press note Government stated that they had increased the dearness allowance by Rs. 3 in the case of workers drawing a pay up to Rs. 100 resulting in an increase in the expenditure of more than forty lakhs of rupees per annum.

Red Arrests In Dahanu

DAHANU, Jan. 21 (PTI): A number of leading Communists have been arrested following discovery by the Thana police of a "Red" plan to carry out widespread "sabotage" in the district, it was reported.

Reports received here said that the plan included an assault on Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, during his visit to Dahanu last month.

Police during raids in Vasai, Malad and Jogeshwari are reported to have discovered "Communist plans for carrying out widespread sabotage."

Two of six Communists arrested are stated to have been underground for a considerable time and carried prices on their heads.

Stop Press

ABDULLAH IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 21. (PTI-Reuter). Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Premier of Kashmir, arrived here by air tonight from New York. He leaves here tomorrow by air for India.

BLACK-FLAGGER AND NIZAM

HYDERABAD Dn. Jan. 21 (PTI)—The Nizam's car was slowed down on his way to the Mecca Masjid last evening as a demonstrator suddenly appeared on the Abid Road, which was clear of traffic.

The demonstrator, who was carrying a black flag, threw a piece of paper into the vehicle. The police controlling the traffic soon converged on the man and removed him, while the Nizam continued the journey.

The identity of the man is not ascertained, but it is stated that he is connected with the Hyderabad Nisar Party which, for some time, has been requesting the authorities to stop the practice of clearing the roads of traffic while the Nizam drove through them

CLOTH TO COST MORE

Five Percent Increase On Foreign Cotton Textiles

BOMBAY, January 21. (PTI).

THE Government of India have decided to allow textile mills to increase the price of cloth manufactured out of foreign cotton by five percent from February 1, it was reliably learnt here today.

The Government, it was learnt, accepted a recommendation to this effect by the Textile Advisory Committee of India, which met at Delhi earlier this week.

The question of reduction of export and Excise taxes on cloth and import duty of raw cotton will, it is understood, be taken up during budget discussions in Parliament.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies, who attended the Textile Conference at Delhi this week, told the Press Trust of India today that the Government of Bombay had opposed any rise in prices of cloth so far as the consumer was concerned. He had suggested that the Central Government might compensate the higher production cost by reducing export taxes. "The Provincial Government was not concerned with the export prices but what they want is no increase in the consumer prices", he added.

The Minister further told the conference that when the Province reduced prices of food grains they did so as an integrated reduction in all commodities.

MUSLIMS ENJOY FULL LIBERTY

Pakistan's Propaganda Refuted

NEW DELHI, January 21. (UPI).

OFFICIAL circles in New Delhi characterise as entirely unfounded the recent statement made by the Pakistan Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Mahmud Hussain, in the Pakistan Parliament, alleging that Indian Muslims suffered from disabilities with regard to the celebration of religious festivals and visits to places of worship.

Muslims in India, it is pointed out, are enjoying full citizenship rights along with the majority community and have always been celebrating their religious festivals unhampered by any restrictions whatsoever. The way the Muslims of India celebrated their last Id-ul-Zuha in Delhi, Calcutta and other places in India should be enough proof of the religious liberty enjoyed by them.

MOSQUES NOT CLOSED

Equally false is the allegation that in Delhi, Calcutta Howrah and other places in India, mosques have been closed and desecrated and that the Government of India when addressed on the subject, had either questioned the authenticity of the report or had given vague or evasive replies. Official quarters confirm that occasional complaints had been received from the Pakistan Government alleging desecration and wrongful occupation of mosques in India, but in most cases the allegations made were found to be either entirely baseless or greatly exaggerated. In one or two cases refugees from West Pakistan were found in occupation of certain mosques, but were quickly evacuated.

EVACUEE LAW

Strong exception is taken in official quarters to the statement made by the Pakistan Deputy Foreign Minister that "in most cases their (Muslim) properties had been taken over as evacuee property". In fact, it is pointed out, the Evacuee Property Law in India is far more liberal and judicious than its counter-part in Pakistan. Hundreds of instances could be quoted in India where properties belonging to Muslims have been released when it was proved that the owners were not evacuees.

On the other hand, the Pakistan Government is bent upon driving out all non-Muslims from East Pakistan. Recently they have launched a fresh drive in this direction and have taken possession of non-Muslim properties worth lakhs, even though the owners are still residing in Pakistan and have not left that country even for a day after the partition.

The way in which a fully-equipped first-class nursing home belonging to a non-Muslim Sindhi doctor in Karachi was allotted to Dr. Abdul Ghani Qureshi is a typical example of the equity with which Pakistan is administering its evacuee property law.

SURGERY TO CURE CRIME

NEW YORK, (I. P. S.): Surgical operation has cured a man of the criminal tendencies. A man accused before a Miami court of passing forged cheques asked for a brain operation to rid his mind of criminal tendencies, recently. The court agreed. Two surgeons operated and a complete surgical success has been reported. But the doctors stated that the man who is aged 25, will have the outlook of a baby for a few weeks and he will be normal afterwards. All the same, the surgeon said that man will lack initiative and will have to be educated again. Another doctors said threat for a while the man may even ask permission before doing such simple things as smoking a cigarette or having a drink.

A TUNNEL ACROSS THE CHANNEL

LONDON, (I. P. S.): The realisation of the 150-year old dream connecting France and Britain by a channel tunnel is nearer as America is encouraging the plan. The State Department, it is stated, is full of enthusiasm for this idea as it will strengthen the Western Union Defence. Americans may finance the construction. It will take about five years for the completion of the works if it is undertaken and will cost about £60,000,000. The channel tunnel when it is completed, will give a fillip to the tourist trade and the holiday makers from America find the present ferry service inadequate.

SKODA PLANTS MOVE EAST

LONDON, (I. P. S.): Some of the armament plants of Skoda works in Czechoslovagia have been dispersed eastwards in recent months, says a Prague message. It is stated that it is a precautionary measure to protect them from the threat of strategic bombing from bases from the Allied zone in the Western Defence region.

COURTS' POWERS WIDENED

Justice Chagla On Constitution

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 21, (PTI):- The Chief Justice of Bombay, Mr. M. C. Chagla, laid the foundation stone of a new court building for Sholapur this morning before a distinguished gathering of prominent cpitizens, lawyears, judges, and magistrates.

Commending the "exhaustive judicial provisions" embodied in the new Constitution of India, Justice Chagla said: "These provisions preserve and extend enlarged jurisdiction of our courts."

"It sets up a Supreme Court which takes the place of the Privy Council and it will have powers which the Privy Council did not enjoy." Mr. Chagla said. The Courts were the supreme guardians of the liberty of the people. They were entirely unbiased by the parties and they hold the balance even between parties. The only bias they permitted themselves to was the bias in favour of the down-trodden and the poor.

"The new Constitution", His Lordship said, "embodies the principles of justice and it is the judiciary which has to uphold these principles for the successful working on the democracy."

"The rule of law is the supreme law and proclaims equality to every citizen and all are equal before the law. But at the same time, it should not be forgotten that the rule of law cannot prevail unless you have good judges and law courts to interpret effectively these provisions." Mr. Chagla added.

A GAMBLER STAGES SIT DOWN STRIKE

NEW YORK, (I. P. S.): A wealthy Russian baroness staged and won the first gambler's sit-down strike, according to a Monte Carlo report. The baroness walked out after a dispute with the croupier. The next day she returned wearing a triple sized hat and sat at a crowded table with arms folded. She refused either to give up her seat or take off her hat which blocked the view of half a dozen punters behind. After six days, the Casino management apologised in the name of all the croupiers. The baroness took off her hat and resumed playing.

Food Wastage In Coal-Field

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21 (PTI): The Joint Working Committee of the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association has drawn the attention of the Government to the huge wastage of food in coal-field areas through defects in the distribution machinery. In a memorandum, it has pointed out the necessity either to introduce rationing in the areas or allow the colliery owners to convert the present food concession system into a cash payment one as a remedy.

People IN THE NEWS

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA FOR DELHI

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works, will leave Bombay for Delhi on January 23 and return on January 25.

MAHARAJ SINGH LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

MADRAS, Jan. 21 (PTI) The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh and party left Madras for Bombay this morning by air after three days stay in the city.

They were seen off at the port, by the Governor of Madras Major General A. A. Rudra, Area Commander and Mrs. Rudra and other officials.

P. C. SPENDER

PESHAWAR, Jan. 21 (PTI-Reuter) —The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr. P.C. Spender, who arrived here from Lahore on Thursday will leave for Karachi by air early timorrow.

Today, Mr. Spender drove to the Khyber Pass where he was received by the Political Agent, Khyber Agency, and returned to Peshawar in the afternoon.

HE WAS MOST BRILLIANT

Economist's Tribute To Nehru

LONDON, Jan. 21, (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Nehru, Indian Prime Minister, was the "dominating figure" of the recent Colombo Conference of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers, the special correspondent of the weekly review, "Economist," said here.

"Nehru was the leader because he was the most brilliant man present, knew most about the questions involved, and is the head of by far the largest state in the Commonwealth".

The correspondent said that it was questionable whether agreements in principles and disagreements in practice constituted a satisfactory basis for Commonwealth policy.

"It was most noticeable that such disagreements did not occur in the economic field, and this was generally attributed to the excellent organisation of the economic secretariat, set up with so much misgiving by Commonwealth Finance Ministers last July."

IRRIGATION SCHEME IN RAJKOT

RAJKOT, Jan. 21, (PTI): A minor irrigation scheme towards attaining self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1951 estimated to cost the Government Rs. eight lakhs has been worked out by the Public Works Department.

The scheme envisages construction of 20 big tanks by June 1951 by building dams on rivers. About eight such works are already in progress.

The Government of India have decided to give Rs. 22 lakhs by way of subsidy for the scheme. It is learnt.

It is stated that though the area that could be irrigated would be only about 20,000 acres it would help a great deal towards raising subsoil water level and thus help irrigate crops.

CRIME DECREASING IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21 (PTI): Mr. Y. D. Moray, District Superintendent of Police said at a press conference here today that inspite of inadequate police force, crime in the city decreased in 1949 as compared with the previous year.

Mr. Moray said that in a city where a mill hand could get about Rs. 100 per month including dearness allowance, it was difficult to recruit the requisite police force. A special recruitment drive, however, was now being launched in the country-side. No women had so far come forward to be recruited, although attempts were made to employ women police constables, he added.

PUBLIC LIFE MUST BE IMPERSONAL

Mavlankar Cites British Parallel

MADRAS, Jan. 21, (PTI): Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Indian Parliament, declared in the Madras Legislative Council (Upper House) today "our democracy whatever in form, in substance cannot come up to our expectations unless we all unitedly and earnestly, notwithstanding our differences of view-point, try our best to raise the level of the common man materially and morally."

Mr. Mavlankar also emphasised that public life should become impersonal as in England and said "both the Ministry as well as the Opposition should have uppermost in their mind the advance of the interests of the country measured in terms of the masses."

The Speaker of the Parliament, who is on a pilgrimage to South India, arrived here this morning and visited the Madras Council where he was accorded a reception by the President, Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju and members of the House.

AKALI DAL DECISION RUINOUS TO SIKHS

Baldev Singh Condemns R-Day Boycott

NEW DELHI, January 21. (UPI).

SARDAR BALDEV SINGH, the Defence Minister of India, in a statement today condemned the decision of the Akali Dal to boycott the celebrations on January 26, saying that "the resolution they have passed is not only injurious but ruinous to Sikh interests."

He added that all those who have the interests of the community and the country at heart must disown and condemn it.

The Defence Minister said that the Akali Dal, whose policy had for some time been drifting did not seem even to know what was good in the interests of the community.

Replying to those who hold him responsible for whatever has been done for the Sikhs in the Constitution, Sardar Baldev Singh said that it was true he had been closely associated with the work of the Constituent Assembly and particularly those aspects of the Constitution which affected Sikh interest, but he was not only not ashamed, but was proud of the fact.

POSITION SECURE

"I have not the least doubt in my mind that whatever provisions have been made in the Constitution make the position of the Sikhs secure in the future set-up of the country" he asserted.

Continuing he said: "Two major problems agitated the mind of the Sikhs; one, safeguards for Sikh backward classes and second, the vexed language problem in the East Punjab. Both of these have been satisfactorily solved."

ON 'R' DAY

Restaurants May Remain Open Till 2 A. M. On January 26 And 27

The Government of Bombay has permitted restaurants and tea shops to remain open till 2 a.m. on the nights of January 26 and 27, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Indian Republic. The use of loud-speakers and the playing of music have also been allowed at private as well as public places up to that hour on these two nights. Clubs, institutions, hotels, etc., however, can be kept open up to 4 a.m. on these two nights for the purpose only of holding dances and other entertainments by special permission of the Police authorities.

Programme For Satara

A Flag hoisting ceremony at Jawahar Baug at 8 a.m. a Flag salutation ceremony at the Collector's office at 3-30 a.m., a cimbined parade of the Police, Hom eGuards and National Cadets at the Police Parade ground between 9 and 9-30 a.m., a route march through the principal streets of the city between 9-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. and a procession and a public meeting in the evening form the programme for Satara City on the Republic Day, on January 26 next. Public buildings will be illuminated at night.

On that day, Flags will also be hoisted on the forts of Ajamtara, Sajjangad and Pratapgad and on public buildings at taluka headquarters.

Celebrations In Karachi

KARACHI, Jan. 21 (PTI)—Celebrations in connection with the Indian Republican day next Thursday will begin here with a simple ceremony in the morning when the High Commissioner, Dr. Sita Ram, will unfurl the Indian National Flag over the Commission building to the straits of 'Jana Gana Mana'.

About 400 guests, including the Ministers of Pakistan, members of Diplomatic Corps and prominent citizens of the city, are expected to attend a reception in the evening.

In Rangoon

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

Indians will celebrate the coming week as "India Week" in connection with the proclamation of India as a Republic. The detailed plans drawn up by the All-Burma Indian Congress include a festival of music and dancing, free cinema shows, exhibitions, public meetings and receptions.

The Netaji's birthday and the anniversary of Mahatmaji's death will also be observed during this period when several Indians from all parts of Burma will assemble for the annual session of the All-Burma Indian Congress.

On January 26, the Indian Ambassador Dr. Rauf will perform at 8 a.m. the flag hoisting ceremony at the Chancery of the Indian Embassy to which the public have been welcomed. This will be followed by free cinema shows for school children and poor feeding. The functions in the evening include a public meeting at Bandoila Square and a reception by the Indian Ambassador. The Ambassador will make a broadcast from the Rangoon Radio in the night.

Teheran Preparations

TEHERAN, Jan. 21 (PTI-Reuter).—Preparations for celebrating the inauguration of the Republic of India in the Persian capital are now completed.

The Indian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. M. K. D. Bhasin, is to give a reception at the Indian Embassy on January 26 to over 800 people, including all members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Persian Government, senior officials, members of Parliament, and leading members of the Indian community have been invited.

Mr. Bhasin will hoist the new Republican Flag at the Embassy on the morning of January 26 in the presence of the Indian community.

The Indian Chancery and Embassy buildings are to be illuminated on the evenings of January 26 and 27.

Public Invited To Police Sports

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, cordially invites the public to witness the sports of the Greater Bombay Police to be held at Lloyds Maidan, Marine Lines, at 2 p.m., on Sunday, January 22.

APRIL 1, 1950 WILL SEE

The Final Disintegration Of Princely India

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, January 21.

APRIL 1, 1950 will finally roll up the map of Princely India. On that date, all the states and state unions will be financially integrated with India.

As already reported, on that date, the postal and telegraph system prevailing in the Indian States will be taken over by the Government of India. On that date, once again, all the Broadcasting Stations 'operating in the Indian States will be taken over by the Government of India. These stations are located at Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Mysore and Travandrum. With the merger of Baroda State with Bombay, the Baroda station has already been taken over by the Centre.

DIRECT CONTROL

From April 1, 1950, all India News bulletin will be relayed by all these stations, which will come under direct supervision, direction and control of the Government of India.

With the opening of Calicut Station in March and taking over of the stations in the States and State Unions the work of development will be almost completed. The Government will largely concentrate, hereafter on consolidation and improvement of services. The one killowatt stations of Gauhati, Nagpur and Jullundur, for instance are being improved forthwith by upgrading them to five killowatt stations. It was intended to install twenty killowatt transmitters at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Necessary equipment has already reached India, but on account of financial stringency, the scheme is being postponed for the present.

In Baghdad

BAGHDAD, Jan. 21.

Indians in Iran are looking forward with great enthusiasm to the celebrations on the Republic Day. The Indian Legation has arranged for the illumination on January 26 and 27 of the three buildings which form the legation premises. At 5 p.m. on the 26th a tea party will be given by the Charge d'Affairs to which all the Indian nationals have been invited.

Wireless Operators' Examination

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The quarterly examination for the award of the Certificate of Competency as wireless operator scheduled to commence at Jubbulpore on January 24, 1950 is cancelled. Candidates who have been permitted to appear for the examination at Jubbulpore will be allowed to appear for the special examination scheduled to commence from February 24, 1950, at the George Telegraph Training Institute, 136 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Extension Of Rents Control Act

Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been applied with effect from January 17 last, to Halol, in Panchmahals district, in respect of premises let for residence, education, business, trade or storage.

This Part of the Ac thas also been applied to the Dholka Municipal area, in Ahmedabad district, in respect of premises let for business also.

SECT. 144 ORDER IN TIRUNELVELI

TIRUNELVELI, January 20, (PTI): The Additional District Magistrate Tirunelveli has banned under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code processions, meetings and other demonstrations in the district by members and supporters of the Communist Party and organisations such as the All India Students' Federation and the Forward Bloc Tirunelveli district.

The order will remain in force for ten days from tomorrow.

The magistrate in his order says that the organisations referred to had planned to create disturbances on the day of the inauguration of the Indian Republic and to paralyse the normal life of the country by staging demonstrations and organising strikes.

'JOIN NAVAL RACE OR PERISH'

CANBERRA, Jan. 21 (PTI-Reuter)—The British Commonwealth "must remain a great naval power or perish", Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies said here today, while addressing the Australian Ex-Naval Men's Association triennial conference.

ARABS ARRESTED AT HAIFA

Illegal Crossing Of Israeli Border

HAIFA, Jan. 21 (PTI-Reuter)—Police and troops cordoned off Arab quarters of Haifa today, imposed a curfew and arrested a number of Arabs.

An official announcement said police found a number of Arabs, whose identity documents showed they had illegally crossed the Israel lines from Arab States and found refuge in Haifa.

The army will conduct them to the borders of the Arab States from which they came.

Girl Wants To Sell An Eye

TOKYO—A Japanese girl last week offered to sell one of her eyes to the Keie University Hospital in Tokyo because she was "disgusted with this sordid world and cannot keep looking at it any longer"

Doctors at the hospital told newspapers that they had refused the offer. The letter, addressed to hospital executives, said "I am disgusted with this sordid and depressive world and cannot keep on looking at it. My eyes are no longer of any use to me and I wish to sell the cornea of one of my eyes at the price of 100,00 yen".

She did not say what she intends to do with other eye. P.T.I.-Reuter.

AUSSIE "TREASURE TROVE" IN JAVA

BUITENZORG— An Australian fruit tin containing 20 florins, 8 shillings, 14 six pences—and a number of trouser buttons—has been found buried near here.

It was suggested that the "treasure trove" was hidden by an unknown Australian soldier engaged in operation against the Japanese in the area in 1942.

AIR GUARD FOR ATLANTIC COAST

U. S. Raises Volunteer 'Observers Corps'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (PTI-Reuter)—The United States is to start recruiting immediately 150,000 civilian volunteers to be trained as an "Aircraft Observers Corps" in 25 northwestern and Atlantic coast states.

Once trained, the air warden volunteers will be placed on a "stand by basis to be of use when called", an announcement said. Under direction of the Air Defence Command of the United States Air Force, the volunteers 'will be trained towards maintaining a 24-hour a day watch from observation posts to give warning of impending enemy attack by air and will supplement radar warning systems", the announcement said.

Film Conference In Session

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The film conference now in session in Bombay today appointed a committee to draw up a detailed constitution of the Film Federation of India. The committee has been asked to make recommendations on the financial aspects of the federation for final adoption by different organisations of the industry.

The committee consists of Mr. Chuni Lall, Motion Picture Society of India, Mr. S. N. Ghosh, Bengal Motion Picture Association, Mr. T. R. Sundaram, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Roshanlal Malhotra, Motion Picture Association, Delhi, Mr. H. N. S. Rao, Central Provinces and Central India and Mr. Chandulal J. Shah, Bombay.

The delegates present at today's session welcomed with cheers the announcement made by Mr. Chuni Lall, President, that the film federation of India was now an accomplished fact.

The conference will meet again tomorrow to dispose of other important matters relating to the industry.

Tokyo Barber Charged With Selling Girls

TOKYO—A barber charged with having sold 11 young girls in Hokkaido to a geisha house in Atami Hotsprings near Tokyo has been arrested. His name is Shoji Sato.

Because Hokkaido has suffered a very poor fishing season this year some parents have been found willing to part with their daughters for money it is said.

£3,000 PEARL

THURSDAY ISLAND— The largest pearl over brought in by a pearling lugger arrived at Thursday Island recently, Weighing 40 carats, its value is estimated at £A3,000.

The native diver will receive £A2250 —three quarters of its value.

NUDES GOING OUT

SYDNEY—Judges, according to a Sydney column writer, were surprised at the paucity of nudes in a recent national photographic competition.

Nudes and semi-nudes have long been a favourite subject for professional and skilled amateur photographers here. Now it seems they are going out of fashion.

In the contest's hundreds of entries there were only four nudes.—PTI-Reuter.

2 LEGISLATORS EXPELLED

Decision Of Executive Of U. P. Congress Party

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21 (PTI).

MR. TRILOKI SINGH, Leader of the Minority Group in the U. P. Legislative Congress Party, and Mr. Radhe Shyam, another prominent member of the group, were tonight expelled by the Executive of the Party, it is reliably learned. They were further asked to resign their seats in the U. P. Assembly.

A five-page statement on the action against the two members is expected to be released to the press tomorrow morning by the Secretary of the Party.

Mr. Triloki Singh and Mr. Radhe Shyam attended yesterday's meeting of the Executive and are stated to have placed their points of view before it.

Interviewed by pressmen, Mr. Triloki Singh said that he had not yet officially received "the expulsion order," adding "I anticipated my expulsion from the Party."

About 24 members of the Minority Group met for about two hours in the old Councillors' Residence tonight and are understood to have discussed their future course of action.

Circles close to the group indicated "secession" of some some members from the Congress Party and formation of a new party with in the Legislative Assembly.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee
MINIMUM RS. 1/8-
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SITUATIONS VACANT

Membership (M.I.S.E.) Associate Membership (A.M.I.S.E.) open to Scientists and Engineers in responsible position. Apply Secretary, India Society of Engineers, 12 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. 1408

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Read "Careers and Courses" for I. A. S. P. C. S. I. S. W. Military Wing, Asst. Grade and other comp. Exams. Efficient Postal Tuition provided Careers Institute, 94-Baird Road, New Delhi. 6881

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Provincial and District agents and travellers throughout India on liberal terms. Contact personally or apply with particulars to:— The New India Surgical Works 18-Factory Area. Kanpur. (6880)

Wanted Stockist-agents, district-wise, for the sale of Bostons Teas in Bombay, Gujrat and Mahrashtra. Only established firms should communicate or see personally: Bostons Tea India Ltd.. Delhi Gate. Delhi. 6949

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for enlistment as Electrical Contractors in the following categories in the C.P. W.D.

CLASS I—Qualified to tender upto any amount

CLASS II—Qualified to tender for works not exceeding Rs. 25,000|-.

CLASS III—Qualified to tender for Works not exceeding Rs. 5,000|-.

Contractors already on the list of the C.P.W.D, should also apply for fresh enlistment. It is proposed to cancel the existing list of contractors as soon as selection is made under the new rules.

The contractors who want enlistment in Class III should apply to the Electrical Engineer or the Superintending Engineer under whom they want to work.

Revised rules and application forms can be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of rupee one by money order Postal order or in cash

The application for enlistment should be made within a month of the issue of this notice.

B. S. PURI.
Chief Engineer.
6818

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the under-signed for enlistment as contractors in the following categories to work in Bombay and Madras zones of the C.P.W.D.

The monetary limit of each class is as given below:

BUILDING & ROAD	
Class I	Upto any amount
Class II	Not exceeding Rs. 5|- lacs.
Class III	Not exceeding Rs. 1|-lac.
Class IV	Not exceeding Rs. 50,000|-
SANITARY & WATER SUPPLY	
Class I	Upto any amount
Class II	Not exceeding Rs. 25,000|-
FURNITURE:	
Class I	Upto any amount
Class II	Not exceeding Rs. 25,000|-
ELECTRICAL:	
Class I	Upto any amount
Class II	Not exceeding Rs 25,000|-

(Sd.) B. S. PURI,
Chief Engineer,
C.P.W.D., 'L' Block,
New Delhi.
6948

PRICE FIXING BY MILLS IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall-Street Steady Awaiting Tax Message

NEW YORK, January 20.

Opening gains were later modestly extended on mill pricefixing in near months against textile sales together with other buying partly based on reports of continued excellent spot demand and continued large entries into the government loan. Sime buying was possibly induced by the prospects of renewed cotton shipment to Spain.

Entries in CCC loan upto January 12th totalled 2,632,000 bales and withdrawals 73,000.

The market closed steady at the day's highest featured by persistent dribbling pricefixing with contracts limited. Otherwise trading was featureless with traders awaiting fresh incentives. Sales were estimated at 135,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, January 20.

March	30.94	+11
May	30.99	+12
July	30.60	+10
October	28.75	+11
December	28.64	+10
Middling Spot	31.89	+11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, January 20.

March	30.84	+09
May	30.90	+12
July	30.49	+11
October	28.67	+11
Middling Spot	30.95	+10

March highest for New York Cotton 30.94 at 14.58 lowest 30.87 at 10.29.

WALL STREET MARKET

Although yesterday's gain was mildly extended an air of caution was apparant reflecting the ticklish coal situation and the approach of President Truman's tax message—now expected to go to Congress next week Atchison, aided by demand reflecting the attractiveness of yield, gained further two dollars to a new peak of 109-3|4 before settling back to 108-3|4 under profittaking. The averages were industrials 200.33 and rails 55.55.

Occasional moderate bursts of profittaking and other offerings left only mostly fractional gains on balance Some selling was accrediated to reports that President Truman definitely will ask Congress for higher taxes on corporate income. Following the resumption of common dividend, Illinois Central advanced 7|8 but subsequently relapsed to 38. The payments voted for the first two quarters of 1950 of 75 cents each represent the first common declaration since July 1931.

There was little change apart from meatpackings where Swift International reported a small loss in Argentine in 1949 but the combined results of other countries were "moderately profitable". The market closed steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, January 20.

Following initial stediness reflecting a broadening of export interest in wheat and maize, prices eased on increased profittaking and scattered hedges. The setback was subsequently arrested and prices rallied under the leadership of maize on the resumption of export buying and short-covering.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, Jan 20.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September to 19th January 1950	172,917
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 19th January 1950	396,389
Same period last year	526,361
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 19th January 1950	278,662
Same time last year	526,818

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA Jan. 20.

KARNAK	Jan.	83.30+65
	Mar.	81.55+45
	May	80.70+40
ASHMOUNI	Feb.	77.00+40
	Apr.	75.90+45
	Jun.	74.10+10

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

120 Ready Japan	5	5	0
150 Ready Japan	4	6	0
120 Ready Italy	4	13	0
150 Ready Italy	4	5	0
150 D. Box Jan.	354	0	0
150 D. Box Feb.	362	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

There was a further sharp rise in silver prices today under active buying by professional operators. There is a squeeze in Calcutta market where some leading financiers have cornered the market. It is a known fact that there is shortage of supplies and yet the Government took active part in organising forward business in the bullion market which has virtually proved a source to earn huge profits. There is no sense in providing such forward markets when there are no supplies.

Maha delivery Silver opened at Rs. 182 and after declining at Rs. 181-12 advanced at Rs. 182-8 under active buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 182-4, Maha delivery Gold opened at Rs. 114-12 and advanced at Rs. 115 Ready Gold was Quoted at Rs. 115-4 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-8.

Final quotations were at under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	181	12	0
Maha dely.	182	2	0
Ready Gold	115	0	0
Maha dely.	114	13	0

NEW YORK PEPPER STEADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

BLACK PEPPER: The market was steady with spots offered around 129 cents pound. Deferred positions continued firm. Buyers prices here are still somewhat below market levels for most positions. The following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.29 asked January 1.27 nominal, March 1.22 nominal, May 1.22 nominal, July 1.20 bid, Sept. 1.18 nominal, Oct. 1.14 nominal. White pepper Spot 2.20 asked.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The pepper market was steady on Indian valuations but buyers were unwilling to raise bids. Lampong January/February was filled for 10sh. white muntok 15sh. 10 1/2d., shipping weight and white sarawak 15sh. 3d. delivered weight per pound c.i.f. basis ports, Malabar afloat and near were indicated at 1,020sh, and distant 1,010sh. with January shipment valued at 1,005sh and January/March at 1,000sh. per cwt. cif Unikingdom.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Jan. 20.

PEPPER:

Quotations remained unchanged today at 545 dollars per picul for black lampong and 850 for white muntok. About three tons of each quality loose arrivals were absorbed locally at 527 and 835 dollars respectively.

CONTINENTAL STOCK EXCHANGES

PARIS, Jan. 20.

After a dull opening, French issues staged a recovery, particularly in forward trading with support forthcoming from financial institutions. Among internationals, Rio tinto and H.V.A. made a particularly good showing. Kaffirs reflected the London trend mostly finishing lower. French rentes generally recorded gains.

BRUSSELES: The market ruled very quiet with price movements small Banks held steady but slight losses were recorded in metals, chemicals and electricals. Textiles were occasionally inclined to be firmer while colonials finished irregular.

AMSTERDAM: A fairly firm undertone continued today. Sugars ruled firm and internationals steady with Americans about unchanged. Rotterdam bank advanced on the unchanged nine per cent dividend proposal.

JWAR STOCKS SEALED

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

In spite of the ban on the sale and movement of Desi Jowar, there was brisk trading for the past four days in Sanand on the plea that the Jowar was of the Sundhia kind. Authorities however, on receiving the information searched all of a sudden all merchants and sealed their stocks.

Government were purchasing this jowar at Rs. 5/8 per maund, but after de-control, it began to sell at Rs. 9/8. Nearly 1,700 maunds of jowar have been sealed. After this, some merchants began to remove jowar, but nearly 40 carts were stopped and jowar frozen.

City Markets

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

The local Share Bazar was closed today. Yesterday Tata Steel Defds. were carried forward at a charge of Rs. 5/- but today it was said that fairly short account remained uncarried and the market feeling was firm with Tata Steel Defds. quoted around Rs. 1,660. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 32-5 and Bengal Steels at Rs. 23-1 nominal.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

The local produce market was steady today with restricted business. It is said that Saurashtra Government has banned exports of groundnuts and those shippers who have bought in Kathiawar market are put in a very difficult position. Today there was no forward business in groundnut oil, as a meeting is called to fix rates for February delivery.

Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
GROUNDNUTS—			
Quality Receipts	40	6	0
Bold Ready	39	10	0
Oil Bombay Mills	22	4	0
Oil Up-country Mills	21	10	0
Oil January	-	-	-
Oil February	-	-	-
LINSEED—			
Indore	36	8	0
Bold	36	6	0
Satna	35	12	0
February-March	35	12	0
March-April	35	4	0
April-May	34	8	0
Oil	21	2	0
CASTORSEED—			
January Delivery	25	8	0
Ready	25	2	0

WALL STREET

NEW YORK, January 20.

American Telephone and Telegraph	148	7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	33	1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	29	3/4
Chase National Bank	36	3/4
Firestone Tyres	54	7/8
General Electric	42	1/2
General Motors	73	
Ingersoll Rand	69	1/4
International Nickel	29	1/8
National City Bank	43	1/4
New York Central Railroad	12	3/8
Sinclair Oil	22	1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16	3/8
Texas Corporation	60	3/4
Union Carbide	44	1/4
U. S. Smelting and Refining	40	1/4
U. S. Steel common	27	7/8
Western Union "A"	21	3/4

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,440,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 28 1/8 and 27 7/8 respectively.

LONDON STOCKS

LONDON, January 20.

	£	
2 1/2 p.c. British Consols	69	1/4
3 1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	92	1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	105	3/4
3 1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	90	3/4
Chartered Bank of India	10	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	87	1/2
National Bank of India	32	

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 4,964.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, January 20.

London Silver Spot and Forward both 64 pence.

London gold bars per ounce £12/8.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, January 20.

March	2.15	1/4
May	2.10	7/8
July	1.92	
September	1.92	5/8

Giant Bones May Be 125,000 000 Years Old

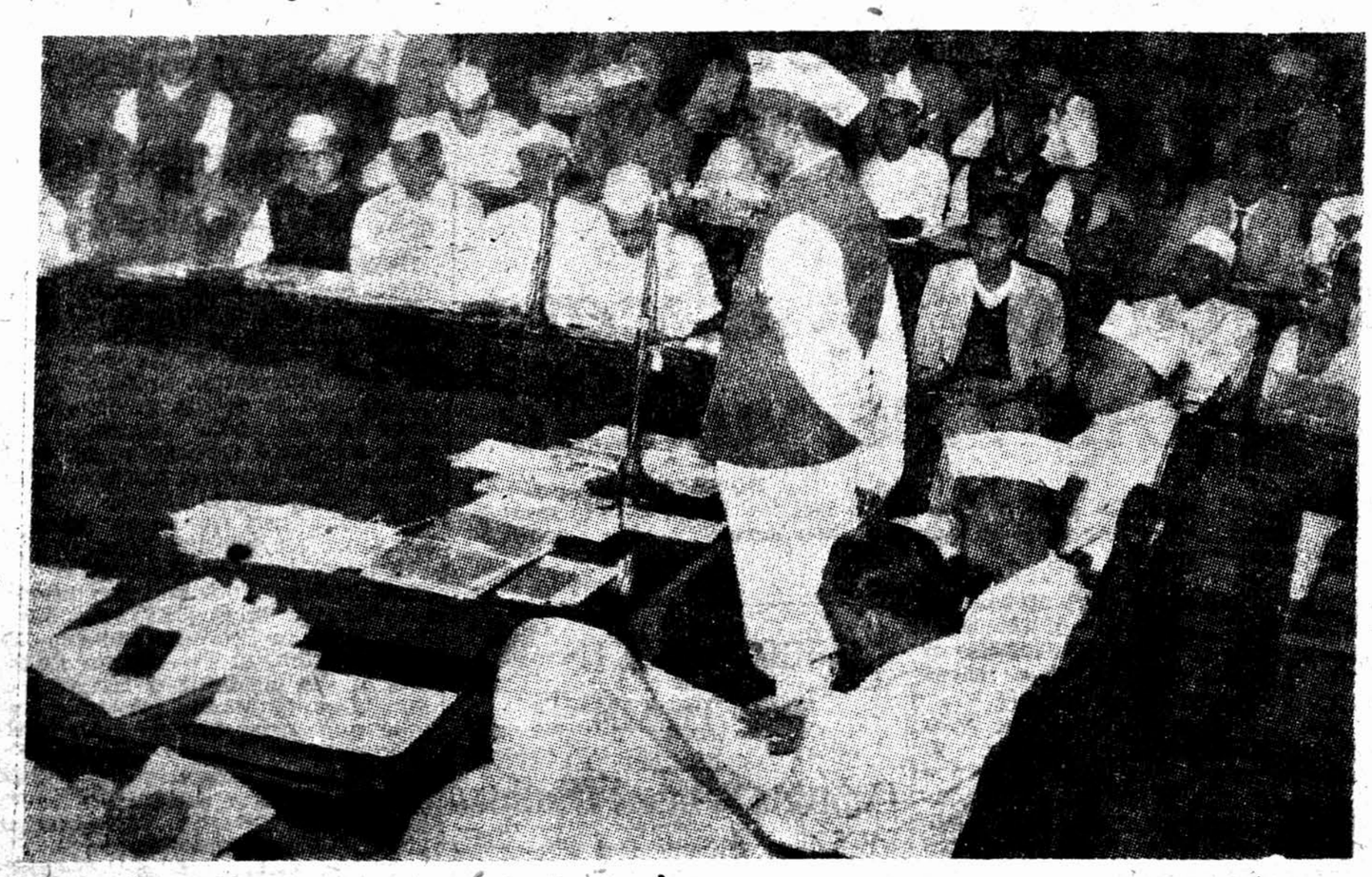
DORKING, Surrey Giant animat bones which may be 125,000,000 years old have been found at Ockley near here, according to experts.

Almost a ton of fossils probably the remains of four or five prehistoric animals, have already been unearthed by workmen digging at a brick and tile works with a mechanical excavator.

As the bones arrive at the surface, the crane operator stacks them in his cabin until they are collected and examined.

Some are how in the Natural History Section of the British museum.

MORARJI'S CALL FOR SARVODAYA WORK



Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, inaugurated the Provincial Sarvodaya Conference at Council Hall on Saturday.

Maximum Benefit At Minimum Cost

MORARJI CALLS FOR SELFLESS WORKERS TO PUSH ON SARVODAYA IDEAL

BOMBAY, Saturday (UPI): The need of patient and selfless work for the achievement of Sarvodaya, which could only be possible through the propagation of the principles of Gandhiji for the creation of a new society based on spiritual happiness going hand in hand with material prosperity, was emphasised by Mr Morarji Desai, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Sarvodaya Committee and Home and Revenue Minister of Bombay, while addressing 31 delegates to the second Provincial Sarvodaya Conference, which met here today for a two-day session.

There was a conflict in the world today, Mr. Desai said, between two ideologies; one was comparatively stronger and based on materialism and the other based on spiritualism. While the Sarvodaya scheme did not deny the happiness of material prosperity, it also recognised that spiritual happiness, which was the objective of humanity and ought to go hand in hand with material prosperity and thereby avert the evil effect of material prosperity on society.

PLEA FOR ECONOMY

Mr. Desai also stressed the need of less expenditure on the work of the Sarvodaya scheme and reminded the Sanchalaks (organisers) that though the People's Government in the country today accepted the ideology of Sarvodaya, the Sarvodaya workers should not depend on help from Government because the scheme of Sarvodaya required different types of persons with different types of life altogether, who could sacrifice their monetary ambitions and devote their whole life to the achievement of the goal of Sarvodaya. The great task of changing society and re-shaping it on some fundamental principles could only be achieved by such people, he added.

Mr. V. L Mehta, Finance Minister, Mr L M Patil, Excise Minister and Mr. Naik Nimbalkar, Development Minister of Bombay, also attended the Sarvodaya session

For Geneva

Dr. N. Das, Director-General, Resettlement and Employment, Government of India, left by air for Geneva to attend the preliminary International Conference on Vocational training.

Sir F. Whittle In Delhi

JET PLANE INVENTOR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21. (PTI).

Sir Frank Whittle who was awarded a tax-free gift of £100,000 by the British Government for inventing jet propulsion arrived here today from Karachi.

Frank Whittle

Sir Frank told press reporters at the airport that during his stay here he would meet officials of the Civil Aviation Directorate of the Government of India and discuss with them jet propulsion, air fields, navigational and landing aids and air technical control.

He said he would address the Royal Aeronautical Society of India in Delhi on jet propulsion and prospects of using jet engined planes for commercial flying.

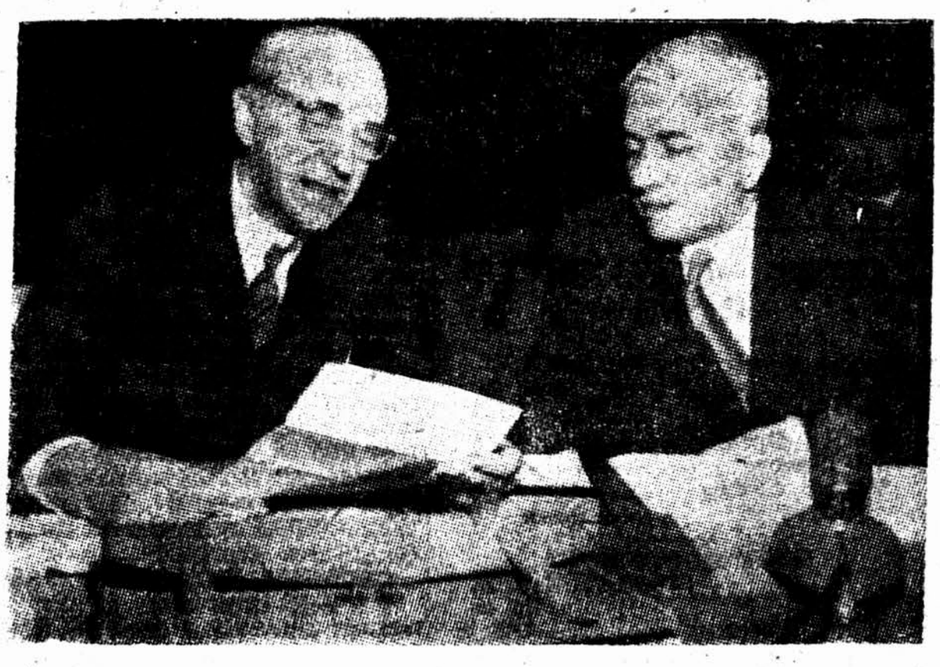
Asked when it would be possible to introduce jet planes on commercial routes, Sir Frank said that the British Overseas Airways Corporation proposed to start a service by jet planes in 1952.

The service would cut operation costs by about 20 per cent and the average cruising speed of the jet planes would be about 490 miles per hour.

The use of jet planes on the Delhi-London route is estimated to cut 13 hours from the 26 hours now taken for this journey by BOAC planes.

Sir Frank said he would visit Calcutta and Bombay before returning to London.

INDIA ON SECURITY COUNCIL



Sir B. N. Rau (right) of India before meeting at which he assumed his country's seat on the Security Council.

Science Must Serve Peace

(Continued from Page 12)

of weights and measures, length and height. It would be a great testing-house of raw materials and finished products. The researches and tests carried out in its rooms would, I am sure, enrich the realm of science with new-found treasures.

ENTHUSIASM

Within its walls, the scientist-philopher will display the same enthusiasm as the astronomer does when a new star swims into his ken; he will exhibit the same absorption in his mission as the celebrated philosopher who disregarded the ordinary standards of decency and rushed out of his bath through a bewildered audience, shouting "Eureka", he will express the same delight in his achievements as young child who discovers the use of his limbs.

While I visualise the very distinguished head of this institution, Dr. Krishnan, in this varied role, my mind also turns to the question how far, in its actual results this Laboratory, which has been brought into the world of Indian science with so much care and affection and after so much devoted and concentrated effort on the part of a distinguished band of eminent scientists led by Sir Shanti Swarup, will serve to relieve this and the future generations of the ills to which human flesh is heir.

Will it, for instance, give the Finance Minister the alchemist touch so that he can turn the basest metal into gold and thus relieve him of many a nightmare? Or can it furnish the Commerce Minister with a button which he could press in order to let all the jute held in Pakistan come rolling by despite the existence of the Jute Board and the customs officers? Would it enable our much-worried Food Minister to grow more wheat or sweet potatoes out of thistle and thereby upset an age-old instructional proverb? Can it provide our massive Minister of Industry with a ready means of substituting mechanical for human control of industry in order that he might run it without the innumerable Committees and Conferences which it is his unenviable lot to hold?

SYMBOLIC TROUBLES

These are some of the demands which we politicians would like to make on the scientists. The list will, I am sure, be unending if the latter would allow us free rein. They are, however, merely symbolic of the troubles and woes which afflict the world around us and I ask my distinguished audience whether science in its quest for nature's secrets is going to advance the human race towards its goal of eternal happiness or whether it will open a veritable Pandora's Box of evil forces for the destruction of mankind.

It is my earnest and sincere prayer that this Laboratory and the distinguished bands of research workers who will operate in it will provide a positive answer to this problem, as an inspiration to their fellow-scientists in other parts of the world.

Ever since the discovery of the gunpowder, the destructive agencies of science have been taking a heavier and heavier toll of human lives. Under the influence of the constructive and creative efforts of science, humanity settles down to an enjoyment of the fruits of civilisation, only to find civilised existence threatened by conflicts, in which scientific genious on both sides is engaged in outpacing each other in evolving more and more powerful engines of destruction. The scientific conscience, as its public counter part, consoles itself by finding an ideological cloak for this race in mutual slaughter, but no amount of ideological justification can buttress this resort to the primitive and baser instincts of man. Human dignity and ideological sublimity alike demand that the defence of ideas is entrusted to nobler instincts. In my judgment, it is in this reasoning that lies the appeal, for the inhabitants of this sub-continent, of the gospel of peace and non-violence.

In this international gathering of scientists, I should, therefore, like earnestly to appeal to these friends to consider how best they can promote the cause of peace and humanity through science.

Finally, let me say a word of appreciation of this hard and solid work of Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Dr. K. N. Mathur and their zealous collaborators which you find so well exemplified in the noble edifice and the installation which I have the honour to declare open today. The building of a chain of such laboratories all over India in such a short time is a creditable achievement which, I wish, would inspire similar efforts in other spheres of Governmental activity".

NO REVOCATION OF WILL

Dispute About Signature Cancellation

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tendolkar)

Sarvadharsingh Ayodyashingh and others—Plaintiffs.

vs

Motisingh Lalsingh—Defendant.

Holding that the drawing of two lines across the signature with the word 'cancel' written thereon did not operate to destroy the will and revoke it, if the signature on the will was still completely legible, his granted probate to the petitioners.

The testator one Harisingh Lalsingh had died in Bombay on 11th April 1949 leaving a will dated 13th April 1939. which was found in the custody of a friend of the deceased with two lines drawn across the signature and the date and the word 'cancel' written in between them.

The grant of probate to the plaintiffs was opposed by the defendant who had filed a caveat.

His lordship held that the due execution of the Will had been proved, that there was no evidence as to who had scored out the signature and the date and had written the word 'cancel' thereon, and that as the signature was still completely legible there had not been sufficient destruction of the Will within the meaning of Section 70 of the Succession Act as "all the destroying in the world without intention will not revoke the Will nor all the intention without destroying."

Mr. K. A. Somjee with Mr. S. T. Desai instructed by Messrs. Vaidya & Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. H. D. Banaji with Mr. M. J. Mehta instructed by Messrs. Alreja & Co. appeared for the defendant.

Governor To Address Legislatures

BOMBAY, Saturday, (U.P.I.): The budget session of the Bombay Legislature will commence on February 17. The Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, will address a joint session of the Bombay Assembly and the Bombay Council, after the members of both the Houses take the new oath.

The Governor's address, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, told U.P.I., would constitute the statement of the Government of Bombay on its policy and programme. There would be a debate in the Legislature for two days, he added, following the address as had been provided for in the Constitution of the Republic.

Sheikh Abdullah Will Be Back For R-Day

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21, (U.P.I.): Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir Premier, is expected to be back in New Delhi on January 23 for participation in the celebrations in connection with the inauguration of the Indian Republic on January 26.

CASE AGAINST MR. MORARKA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The case against millionaire millmagnate of Bombay, Gokulchand Dwarkadas Morarka, under the Demonetisation Ordinance, was today transferred by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, from his court to the court of Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court. The CPM said that the case has been transferred from his court for expediting its disposal.

Further hearing of the case will come up before Mr. Parikh on February 7

DARING RAID IN JAMNAGAR

Dacoits Cut Phone Wires

JAMNAGAR, Jan 21, (PTI): Five armed dacoits yesterday raided Kalavad, a village in Halar District according to reports reaching here.

This is reported to be the first such dacoity in the district and the dacoits who had cut off telephone wires before raiding managed to decamp with booty estimated at Rs 3,000.

The dacoits are reported to have injured three persons during the course of the raid.

STEEP RISE IN SILVER PRICE

Calcutta Syndicate Buying Everywhere

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE heavy rise in the price of silver in the last few days has been causing anxiety to the authorities as well as bullion dealers, writes the P.T.I. City Correspondent.

Silver prices which were around Rs. 178-4-0 in the beginning of the week have shot up to Rs. 182. This rise in price is mainly due to the silver 'squeeze' reported from Calcutta.

The Calcutta silver price has risen by Rs. 10 since the beginning of January, ready silver being quoted today at Calcutta at Rs. 183. The continuous upward movement in price over the past three weeks, says the correspondent reflects the existence of several new factors.

Among these, are (1) that most operators are buyers because on the approaching settlement date early in February, they will receive a penalty payment of Rs. two per 100 tolas above the Bombay ready price, if sellers of silver are unable to make delivery. This, of course, is an addition to the weekly penalty of four annas for non-delivery by sellers.

(2) although the Calcutta silver stock is estimated at 1,300 bars, and a similar quantity is expected to arrive next week, it is believed that altogether about 10,000 bars have been bought by speculators. A large part of these purchases is held by a syndicate of three Calcutta merchants who were formerly engaged in jute trading, where speculation is now banned. This Syndicate is reported to be buying ready silver not only in Calcutta but also in Bombay, Kanpur and other bullion markets in the country.

SEASONAL DEMAND

(3) within a fortnight, demand for silver from upcountry is expected to begin. This seasonal demand in Calcutta for the white metal lasts about three months, which is the marriage season when silver and gold ornaments are bought for gifts. As the agriculturists are still getting good prices for their produce, they generally spend liberally on such occasions.

(4) there were reports current in Calcutta that there is a new demand for the white metal from new quarters namely the film industry.

Silver dealers estimate that the Indian film industry, when it begins full-scale operations, will require a large quantity.

It is estimated that the total stock of silver available in the markets is around 8,500 to 9,000 bars. So, unless the Government of India have more silver stocks to release or unless import of silver from abroad is allowed, it is felt that the potential demand for silver will far outstrip the available supplies of the white metal in the country. Because of these reasons the Calcutta silver market is unusually firm.

Gold price was also sympathetically firm and moved upward from Rs. 114-2-0 to Rs. 115. There has been speculative buying and short covering in spite of the transfer of 50,000 tolas of Hyderabad gold to ready against previous forward sales. Floating stocks of the metal are almost unchanged at 45,000 tolas and both arrivals and off-takes are reported to be around 8,000 to 9,000 tolas a day.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Jan. 21

Previous Closing	30.94
Today's Opening	30.96
Difference	+2
Today's Closing	31.02
Difference	- 8

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 21

	Rs.	as
Silver Forward	182	2
Gold Forward	114	14
Silver Bullion	181	12
Silver Mint	182	4
Gold Ready	115	0
Sovereign	75	8

6,500 ADULTS TO BE TRAINED

Centre's Scheme Outlined

BOMBAY, Saturday: A scheme for the training of 6,500 adult civilians every year in technical and vocational trades, with a view to assisting in the industrial development of the country and ensuring steady supply of skilled workers for the expanding industries of India, has been chalked out by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, the United Press of India learnt here today.

The scheme which has been prepared in concurrence with the Provincial and States Governments will be brought into operation from March 1950, and would assist in providing employment to young men between the ages of 18 and 25.

Under this scheme, more than 50 training centres will be opened throughout the Indian Dominion, 20 under the direct management of the Labour Ministry and the rest under the Provincial and State Governments and private institutions.

FREE TRAINING

Training will be free and a monthly scholarship of Rs. 25 will be paid to half the number of trainees. In addition to free training, the trainees will be given free workshop clothing every four months and free facilities for recreation and medical treatment.

U. N. EVENTS FOR WORLD PRESS

Transmission In 3 Languages

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21: Eight short-wave radio transmitters, using Morse code in three languages, now carry a weekly summary of United Nations events to all parts of the globe, making such information available quickly and free of charge to newspapers, news services, radio stations and other interested agencies which maintain or have access to receiving equipment, as well as to private "hams" who spend their free hours scanning the ether for unusual items.

Four of the transmitters-two located in New York and two in Manila-transmit in English; two both in New York, in Spanish; and two, also in New York, in French. An English text of the broadcast is relayed from New York to Manila via radio- teletype and radio printer equipment, making it possible for San Francisco and Manila newspapers to obtain written copies of the service, as well as to "pick up" the radio-telegraph transmissions themselves.

The network, which was launched on an experimental basis during the recent sessions of the General Assembly and will be continued at least into 1950, makes use of private transmission facilities, but the material sent is prepared by writers on the U. N. staff and is in all cases carefully verified for accuracy and authenticity. It is presented in "package form"—that is as a complete, unified feature column, which may be used by receiving newspapers either "as is," or used as a basis from which users can prepare their own articles and columns. Good reception has been reported from places as far apart as Manchester, England; and Montevideo, Uruguay; and from Sydney, Australia, and a mobile radio truck cruising behind Arab-Israeli armistice lines in Palestine.

The following are the call letters, locations and frequencies of the stations employed. Transmission times are given in Greenwich Mean Time:

English: Station WFH29, 9390 Kilocycles, and station WF177, 7855 KCS, bath sending at 0200 GMT, Friday, and beamed from New York to Europe. Also Manila Stations DZP36, on 19885 KCS, beamed to Australia and New Zealand, at 0300 GMT, Fridays; and DZP, on 22185 KCS, beamed to the mainland of Asia at the same time.—UNIC.

Embezzlement Charges Against Jodhpur Ex-Ministers

JODHPUR, Jan 21. (PTI): In the special criminal court set up by the Rajasthan Government the prosecuting counsel, Mr. K. C. Jain, opened yesterday the cases against Jainarain Vyas, former Premier, Dwarkadas Purohit, former Finance Minister of Jodhpur and their personal assistants.

Reading the charge sheet against Vyas and his personal assistant Syam Kisha Vyas, the prosecuting counsel said that both the accused during the period between November 1948 and May, 1949 entered into a criminal conspiracy to commit cognizable offences of cheating and embezzlement. In pursuance of the conspiracy, they cheated and thereby dishonestly induced the Jodhpur Government to pay them Rs. 500 in May 1949 as halting allowance for the period from November 5 to 16 1948 and for the period from November 23 to November 30.

For those periods Jainarain Vyas had obtained halting allowance from the Constituent Assembly of India at the rate of Rs. 45 per day being a member of that Assembly. Under the rules of the Constituent Assembly of India, no member could draw halting allowance from two sources

The two accused, Mr. Jain added, attempted to cheat the Jodhpur Government in respect of Rs. 250 claimed as travelling allowance for March 1949 and in April 1949, claimed food expenses for ten days although for the same period halting allowance had been obtained by Vyas from the Indian Constituent Assembly

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

Mr. Jain then took up the case against Dwarkadas Purohit, and his personal assistant, Mukundlal, and said during the period from November, 1948 to April, 1949 when Purohit was Finance Minister he entered into a criminal conspiracy to commit offence of criminal breach of trust. During the period of conspiracy, being Government servants, they were entrusted with Rs. 3.200 as travelling allowance in advance. They committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the major portion of the amount and thereby committed the offence under Section 409 Marwar Penal Code and its abetment.

Mr. Jain added that Purohit had received several amounts as travelling advances either directly or through his personal assistant. He embezzled a good portion of that amount. He was, therefore, prosecuted with his personal assistant for conspiracy to embezzle and embezzlement.

The court adjourned further hearing till January 25.

Jainarain Vyas Denies Resignation

Mr. Jainarain Vyas, former Premier of Jodhpur, said at a public meeting here yesterday that he had not resigned the presidentship of Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee.

He added that he had with the concurrence of the Working Committee nominated Mr. Adityendra, President of Matsya Congress Committee, as Working President till the case against him had been decided.

Congress Candidate Elected

NAGPUR, Jan. 21, (U. P. I.): Shri Dattu Patil, Congress candidate, has been declared elected to the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly from the Warara constituency in the vacancy of Shri R. K. Patil, who has been appointed as Food Commissioner, Government of India.

Step Up Production And Cut Down Govt. Costs

BRITISH VIEW OF INDIA'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

IT has been given to few men to undergo the tremendous reception which greeted Pandit Nehru in the United States. And certainly no Asian statesman ever went to Washington in the unique circumstances which surrounded this recent visit of India's Prime Minister. During this tour Mr. Nehru lived up to the part in which he had cast himself—the modest, charming and, indeed, saintly intellectual which is one side of his character. But he also impressed American as the forward-looking statesman who knows that, if his country is to prosper, it needs foreign economic assistance. They, for their part also appreciate, from experience gained with the Marshall plan in Europe, that the conditions attached to any foreign aid must not be such as would undermine a country's own government, says a writer in the "Economist".

The United States is the only source from which aid and investment can come on a sufficient scale to do any good in Asia. It is, therefore, peculiarly fortunate for India that a feature of the last few months has been the growing American interest in providing just that economic help which is required—in order to fight the creeping paralysis of Communism. It is true that the American idea is to assist several countries of Asia at once; but India is both the largest and the most important country that could be affected. Indeed, it is probably the key to the whole position. The chances of success of the main operation, therefore, depend on the results it is likely to achieve in the Indian economy, and the steps which Delhi itself may take to pull that economy out of its present serious difficulties. Sardar Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister, broadcasting on Pandit Nehru's sixtieth birthday, recently recognised these difficulties. He virtually declared a state of economic emergency and appealed to Indians to save more, to spend less and to invest in their country's future—or risk a further lowering of living standards.

Delhi's Dilemma

Broadly, the dilemma that faces Mr. Nehru and his collagues in Delhi is that India's importing capacity is limited to what can be paid for by exports, borrowed, or drawn out of the sterling balances. One pressure is to use more and more of this limited capacity to bring in foodstuffs, to ward off the risk that a remorselessly rising population may lower the existing low standard of living.

BUT THE STANDARD OF LIVING MUST BE RAISED IF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT AND THE POSSIBILITY OF MODERATE NON-COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT IN INDIA ARE TO SURVIVE. THE ONLY PERMANENT WAY OF ACHIEVING THIS IS THROUGH CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, WHICH SETS UP A CONTRARY PRESSURE TO IMPORT CAPITAL GOODS. QUITE A LOT OF INDIAN THOUGHT IS OBSCURED BY THE BELIEF, BASED ON SOVIET ACHIEVEMENTS, THAT THERE IS SOME WAY IN WHICH A POOR COUNTRY CAN DODGE THIS DILEMMA AND RAISE ITSELF BY ITS OWN BOOTSTRAPS. BUT THE SOVIETS OBTAINED THEIR CAPITAL BY STARVING THEIR PEOPLE, WHICH IS UNTHINKABLE IN INDIA.

For India, the conclusion is inexorable. The only way to avoid the cruel choice between grain and generators—the one essential for the standard of living today, the other no less imperative for the same standard in the future—is to borrow large sums abroad. Nor, indeed, can outside aid, however generous, achieve all that it might if the country's internal economy continues to grind along at its present pace.

By far the biggest single factor throttling the Indian economy, and one moreover which it lies within Delhi's power to loosen, is the excessve cost of government. Inordinate official spending has lifted taxation to the point where it absorbs, perhaps, something like a fifth of the national income, which is very high for a country with India's relatively low standard of living. In the Provinces particularly, expenditure has been allowed to increase when revenue was decreasing, with the result that innumerable additional indirect taxes have recently been imposed on essential commodities. In the field of central expenditure, defence costs in particular have soared—largely because of the war atmosphere engendered by the Kashmir deadlock—until the military outlay now amounts to the fantastic figure of nearly half the budget. In India, as in Britain or anywhere else, heavy taxation is inflationary because it increases costs; if Indian production is to recover, this process will need to stop.

Two Lines Of Attack

There are two possble lines on which India might immediately attack current expenditure. The first would be to reorganise and reduce the milling crowd of bureaucrats, who have multiplied profusely since the transfer of power; it would probably pay Delhi to cut them by a third. The second is to slash defence expenditure, if only to a level proportionate to that of European budgets for which, of course, a settlement of the Kashmir dispute is imperative. The fifty per cent of the Indian budget that is to be spent on defence next year compares with some 34 per cent of the American and 23 per cent of the British There is no call whatever for such expenditure unless Delhi means to use its forces against Pakistan—which Mr. Nehru has flatly denied; in any case the Indian army will remain largely dependent on foreign arms until a more varied home industry has been built up.

A great number of India's capital projects are designed to raise agricultural production, by irrigatnon, by the use of better equipment and by other means. But here Delhi's basic dilemma—a perpetual struggle between current and future need—comes in again.

The need to prevent the people starving must be set against the Government's understandable desire, on purely political as well as other grounds, to build up some promise of future improvement through capital development. And it is in the scope of such investment that the Government of India must unfortunately make its other great economy.

Dr. Matthai, the Finance Minister, is to be congratulated on measures which he has taken both before and since devaluation to see that new capital projects are reviewed again and again. It has, indeed, been no mean achievement to reduce capital expenditure by Rs. 40 crores (£30 million) in this year's central budget, as he has undertaken to do. But many of these cuts are only in theoretical future spending, and both in Delhi and the Provinces, the national economy is already burdened with a vast miscellany of projects, some of them already started, some of them just about to start, which far outrun any genuine resources likely to be available in India for many years to come. This problem arose from the mass of unco-ordinated and often irresponsible planning, which took place on the morrow of independence. What is needed, now that the honeymoon is over, is a pause to give the Government time to reconsider the whole network of development schemes, to compile a detailed and comprehensive statement, listing the varieties, volumes and costs of all the raw materials required, both imported and home produced. In any case, nothing less will satisfy the Americans if they decide to help with India's capital development.

Step Up Production

Reduction of the cost of government, the stepping up of food production, and limitation of capital spending to the resources available are all essential preliminaries. But it is also necessary to raise the output of Indian industry. Delhi, like London, is out of breath from exhorting business men and workers to go to it—without any apparent success. Some facts about the decline in the performance of Indian industry have been provided by the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. It has been reckoned that a Tata employee was earning in 1949 twice what he got in 1939 but was producing one-third less: to enable him to do this the consumer had to pay three times more for his steel. Gloomy statistics such as these emphasise both the lack of incentive to the workman—his doubled wage buys 30 per cent less than in 1939—and the boost being given to inflation. But there is also the business man's viewpoint, and it is here that Delhi could really strike at the problem.

The capital market in India has been dead for months. Its state is the direct result of the widespread lack of confidence which still exists in the Government's intentions. This goes back to the Socialist-Radical attitude adopted by Congress in the months following independence when every sort of nationalisation cry went up. And although, ever since Mr. Nehru's calming speech at Lucknow early last year, confidence has begun to return, it is still very frightened of the dark. India, however, cannot afford these doubts, any more than it can afford excessive cost of government. It would seem to be in Delhi's political as well as economic interest to put them to rest by finally recanting its early unsettling pronouncements on industrial control, profit sharing and so on.

India Must Act

At present, the future of India's balance of payments is in suspense, as a result of the jute war with Pakistan. But the moment this is settled—as settled it must be—a considered plan should be drawn up to cover the proportions of food, capital and consumer goods to be imported over a definite period. No man can predict exactly what India's foreign earnings will be; but, once a coherent plan for internal capital development is established, it should be possible to determine the proportion at least of each type of import. The need for this is all the greater in that the margin of earnings has grown smaller as the terms of trade have been turning against India. In 1939, one ton of imported food was paid for by exporting a quarter of a ton of jute or 100 lbs of tea; today a third of a ton of jute or 300 lbs of tea are required.

India's own resources are at present insufficient both to feed its people and to improve their standard of living at a satisfactory rate. Yet if it is not raised, India will be incapable of exercising to the full that leading role in South-East Asia to which its population and prestige entitle it. Equally, the aid which may yet become available from the New World will either not be granted as freely as it might or else will be partly wasted. Any giver is bound to look closely at the efforts made by the person he is going to help. Mr. Nehru's visit to Washington has enlivened hopes not only for India, but for all South-East Asia. It is up to India's own economists and politicians to see that they, at least, do all they can to increase the potential value of any aid which their own country may receive.

'GUILTY OF TREASON'

CARDINAL MINDSZENTY (played by Charles Bickford) leaves Hungarian's Peoples' Court to start his life sentence in this scene from "Guilty of Treason" a forthcoming movie which is to present the true story of the famous Cardinal's case. The film which is being made in Hollywood includes PAUL KELLY; BONITA GRANVILLE and RIGHARD DERR.

MAKE PEACE AND END OCCUPATION

(Continued from Page 3.)

of democracy in Japan, just as our underwriting of her economy—with dol. 400 million this year—delays the growth of economic initiative among Japanese. As long as we remain in Japan, the materials and the markets of other nations are closed to her, while for America the temptation is irresistible to use Japan as a weapon in the cold war.

General MacArthur once declared that no successful occupation ever lasted for more than three years. He has steadily transferred authority from military Government to the Japanese. Yet only a peace treaty can end the occupation.

Two years ago, America, as the chief occupying power, invited the eleven nations of the Far Eastern Commission to a preliminary discussion of the peace conference. The Russians refused, quoting the minutes of the Potsdam Conference to prove that the Council of Foreign Ministers was the proper peace-making authority. The deadlock on procedure continues.

Must it continue forever? The American and British rightly argue that all the peoples whom Japan attacked should have a voice in the peace settlement. The Russians hold to the Council of Foreign Ministers, which offers them a veto power and a less conspicuous minority position. They hold a general scorn of small nations. They have been driven into an exaggerated attitude of legalism and obstruction by the unilateral nature of the occupation and the arrogant disregard of SCAP for the Far Eastern Commission.

The experience of the joint negotiations for the Austrian treaty is certainly discouraging. Yet the Russians have everything to gain by a treaty for Japan. If there is agreement on the substance of a peace settlement, disputes on procedure cannot prove to be insurmountable.

If, in the substance of the settlement, we insist on the concept of Japan as an American protectorate, then neither the Russians nor the Chinese will sign the treaty. The Australians and Filipinos alone will prevent its being a "soft" treaty. The Russians and the Chinese will then counter with a more favourable treaty of their own. In Japan, as in Germany, the spectre of aggression will arise again, with the Japanese Right exploiting the conflict of Russia and the West to reconquer its conquerors.

Even this danger may be less than the dangers of continued occupation. But first we owe it to world peace to try once more for a peace conference, initiated by the Council of Foreign Ministers, carried out in association with all the nations of Asia, and dedicated to MacArthur's first concept of a neutral Japan, whose democratic rights and strategic independence are guaranteed by a control agency of the United Nations. If it should fail, then, holding to the same concept, we should continue without Russia. Meanwhile the one chance of success is to assume that success is possible. Rightly, the Chinese proverb says: "It is better to light one candle than to curse the darkness".

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

BATTLE OVER CONTROLS

THE battle over controls is in the offing in New Delhi.

It is not so much a revolt against controls as it is against planned economy. The common man is frankly baffled. On one side, an influential section, headed by the Prime Minister has been advocating planning and the setting up of a Planning Commission.

Regimentation and controls are 'sine qua non' of any planning. If for instance, the sugar industry were to be planned, many an uneconomic unit in the United Provinces shall have to shut its shops. It means a rigid control over the location, growth and development of this industry. The basic issue is whether India wants a planned economy. Controls must remain, if the answer is in the affirmative. Planned economy, however, could not be divorced from reality. The case for cotton or sugarcane or foodgrains should illustrate the point. Cotton prices are controlled, but at a level, which does not provide adequate incentive to the cultivator to grow more cotton

Not So Stupid

The cultivator has more sense than the administrators are willing to concede to him. He knows his interest. He will not cultivate a commodity, the price of which he does not regard competitively remunerative to him. No amount of campaigning, speechifying and newspaper editorials would sway him to cultivate cotton, if he finds that it is more remunerative for him to grow wheat.

In India's planned economy of today the Government is not balancing the conflicting interests. In the councils, the Government have set up, the cultivator is often represented by the speculator. In the battle for price reductions, the axe generally falls on the cultivator, who is condemned in his absence.

The industrialist has ready methods to work out his cost of production, which alone will induce him to undertake production. The cultivator has no such methods. His cost of production is fixed for him and he is called upon, in the name of the country to produce or perish.

Then again, the Government is prepared to pay high prices for American cotton but is not prepared to pay competitive prices to its own cultivator.

There is yet another point for decision, namely whether the controls are a part of planned economy or are they intended to remedy shortages? In the nature of things, most of the controls operating at present are designed to meet internal shortages. Such controls must go, as soon as the internal shortages disappear.

The case of cement and coal should illustrate the point. The following are the figures of their production:—

Year	Coal (Tons)	Cement (Tons)
1947	3,00,00,000	14,47,660
1948	2,98,22,257	15,52,907
1949 Jan.	25,71,367	1,49,917
Feb.	27,10,844	1,45,749
Mar.	27,03,310	1,55,727
Apr.	27,03,972	1,60,924
May	25,95,663	1,69,734
June	23,65,168	1,65,316
July	23,80,149	1,72,361
Aug.	26,26,779	1,75,835
Sept.	27,28,658	1,83,526
Oct.	25,91,782	1,77,976
Nov.	26,00,252	2,04,611
TOTAL...	2,85,77,944	18,61,676

In the case of cement, it will be seen that eleven months' production has already overstepped the 1948 production,.

Side by side with this increase, the Government's building programme has been staggered. The Government, it will be recalled commandeered almost 50 per cent of cement production. It will be thus seen that the basic considerations for control, namely inadequacy of cement to meet the demand, no longer remain.

Another Criterion

Exports should be another criterion to judge the adequacy or otherwise of a commodity for the internal requirements.

If a country is able to export a commodity, 'prima facie' there is no shortage of the commodity, unless such exports were needed to earn Foreign Exchanges. As shown above the coal production has kept pace with the 1948 production. India exports substantial qualities of coal to Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan, Hong Kong and even to Australia.

These countries have been the regular customers of Indian coal even in the pre-war period. The question of earning Foreign Exchange does not materially enter the coal trade. Here again, the fact that India can afford to export coal, 'prima facie', indicates that the self-sufficiency test has been fulfilled. If the coal production is adequate to meet the requirements of the home market, there should be no need for control.

Food control stands on a different level. Firstly food is in short supply. Even before the war India depended on imports to meet the internal requirements of food. Bengal famine brought in food control and rationing. Food procurement if not food production still remains very defective. The first question is why after the debate of 1948, there is a revival of de-control demand. The responsibility for this demand, shall have to be shared between the Central and Provincial Ministries of Food and Agriculture, it is claimed here.

Inquiry Shelved

Let me explain. Soon after the Union Parliament adopted a non-official resolution for an enquiry into the 'Grow More Food' campaign during its 1949 Budget Session, the Government, through the Prime Minister announced its decision to stop all food imports by March 31, 1951. Several things followed. Firstly the promised enquiry into the 'Grow More Food' campaign, which might have improved the organisation was shelved 'sine die'. Secondly, armed with Prime Minister's declaration, the Central Ministry of Agriculture demanded ever larger amounts of money to make India self-supporting in food by 1951. Thirdly, and era of conferences followed in which targets for production were fixed for increased production. These targets were fixed by mutual agreements between the Centre and the Provinces. Money was lavishly poured out to enable the Provinces to reach these targets. The Prime Minister made a personal appeal to the Press to help the 'Grow More Food' campaign by withholding criticism. The Press of India nobly responded. At a fact-reviewing conference in Bombay, the Central Ministry of Agriculture patted its own back that the targets fixed had been reached to the extent of eighty per cent. India breathed.

First shock came when the statistical organisation of the Central Ministry of Agriculture, inadvertently made a statement that the acreage under eight, out of nine, principal foodgrains had declined during the year. Even this did not damp the enthusiasm of the 'Grow More Food' campaigners or of the Press, both of whom continued their deafening publicity. The second shock was still to come. The Provincial Government, who had accepted the targets for increased production refused to honour them, so far as the food allotments were concerned.

Attitude Of Provinces

If, for example, the Government of the United Provinces, with the help of the tax-payer's money, doled out to it by the Centre, had increased production of foodgrains, say by 50,000 tons, 'ipso facto', its allocations of foodgrains should be reduced, by that amount.

Acting on the principle, heads you lose and tails we win, the United Provinces Government is not prepared to agree to any such reduction. It is argued that logic is neither production nor procurement. It is claimed that the Centre must allocate sufficient foodgrain to the Provinces to enable them to discharge their rationing commitment.

One question asked here is why "must". Is not agriculture a Provincial responsibility? Is not the feeding of its own people a Provincial responsibility? Provinces behave as though they were obliging the Centre by accepting grants for the 'Grow More Food' campaign and by agreeing to feed its own people. There is another angle. Targets are accepted to receive grants in aid but without prejudice to procurement of food or feeding people. It will be thus seen that the very basis of the Prime Minister's declaration, namely a rapid disminution in the imports, is being sobataged.

There is yet another issue. On the production side Government has publicly admitted that there is no reliable machinery to collect agricultural data. After talking for at least four years the Government has started a scheme of "sample surveys". On the consumption side, the Government has not given any convincing answer yet as to why it increased the percentage of adults from 70 to 76 after July, 1948, thereby increasing the deficit by six per cent. It is claimed that percentage of adults in the Census Report is 76. That percentage was worked out in 1941 and not after June 1948. Meanwhile, there were no hunger-marches no editorials in the newspapers, no demand by public meetings and no resolutions in the Union Parliament, demanding the increase to 76 per cent.

It will be thus seen that the basis of production are lacking and the basis of consumption have been inflated at will. The common man is baffled. He is disgusted. He has lost all faith. In sheer despair he says, "down with food controls". The trader gets an increase gleam in his eyes and echoes, "down with all controls".

Two inescapable conclusions emerge. Firstly, devaluation has a tendency to step up price level. It stands to the credit of the Finance Minister that he has succeeded so far in checking this tendency. Prices are beginning to stabilize at their pre-devaluation level.

Decontrol of foodgrains is bound to upset the price structure of this country.

Cause For Demand

Secondly, the demand for decontrol is largely due to the ineffective and inefficient setup of the Government machinery and to lack of co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces. Events have shown that had the Prime Minister ordered a searching enquiry into the 'Grow More Food' organisation before making his "no import" declaration, many of the present frustrations might have been avoided. As for the co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces, the Government of India has the remedy in its own hands.

If the Provinces are not prepared to accept the targets, they must refund the money they have comfortably taken from the Centre.

They should not be allowed to eat the cake and have it. It is a sad commentary on the Congress Party that there should be such a non-co-operation, when the same Party rules both at the Centre and in the Provinces. It is also very depressing that the Provinces, instead of adopting an all-India angle, continue to play with the food problem.

There should be no hedging. The common man is sick to the bones. He wants to know whether the 'Grow More Food' campaign and the procurement of food are inter-linked with the coming elections. The Government cannot continuously make experiments with the human material, called the common man.

Lastly if controls have to go, so should go the whole organisation of Food and the 'Grow More Food' campaign. These organisations are the creatures of controls and should go with them.

Ray Of Hope

Here is, however, a message of hope in the general depressing gloom:—

"Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. John Mathai, Finance Minister and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister, Government of India, had informal discussions with the Food Ministers of Bombay, U.P., Punjab, Bihar, C.P., Madras, West Bengal, Madhya Bharat, Jammu and Kashmir and PEPSU who are attending the food conference in New Delhi. It is understood that the Deputy Prime Minister emphasised the vital need for maximising internal procurement and reducing imports to the minimum.

"The Ministers of the surplus areas indicated their likely surpluses and those from the deficit areas agreed to a maximum reduction in their import quotas".

Democracy And A Free Press

"The democracies believe that the freedom to seek and to disseminate truth is the surest guarantee that ideas will be intelligently sifted and the majority view will prevail. Evil thoughts, bad ideologies, fascist and Nazi beliefs, war-mongering distorted, false and slanderous reports are best combated by a free Press.

"It is for democracy to decide what is truth and not for governments to tell their peoples what they believe to be the truth. The truth is not the monopoly of any ideology. Truth must be free. It must not be rationed nor sold on the black market.

"The democracies require a free Press and are willing to run the risk that it may at times mislead and misinform, but that risk can be taken because if one section misleads and misinforms, another will counteract any evil so done.

"The democracies believe that the Press shall be free to express whatever views it wishes and that thereby the truth will prevail as it filters through the democratic sieve.

'A Free Press' will be the best guarantee that truth shall triumph. There is no better judge of what is truth and what is untruth than the people, and no other judge can usurp the people's right to be judged in its own causes. To judge there must be free circulation of news and opinion.

"We can set up no other judge to decide what is true and what is untrue, and what the people shall read, see or hear and what they shall not. We refuse to believe that the Press should be directed to disseminate any particular opinion, political or ideological.

"The argument of the U.S.S.R. is that the people must control the Press—and by "the people" they mean the governments, and to them the two are synonymous. The Press, in their view, is controlled by the people and expresses the voice of the people.

"Here, however, there is a great fallacy. It is assumed that the voice of the people is unanimous It is not. It never has been, and in no healthy democracy will it ever be. No government can decide what is the voice of the people, all it can do is to select from many voices, and the one they will select will be the one they want the people to speak with.

"The people do not speak with one voice but with many voices, and to enable this variety of voices to utter and be heard, a free Press is essential. Without it, it is not the voice of the people that is heard but the voice that those in authority think the people's voice ought to be.

"It will not be imparting the voice of the people but manufacturing it. It will be synthetic, not natural. The result is that a Press so controlled is thrusing ideas upon a people and not thrusting ideas upon a people and not taking ideas from them".

PROTECTION FROM ATOM RADIATION

ASPARAGUS is a rich source of a drug which offers one of the best hopes for protection against the deadly radiations of the atomic bomb, according to a report by Dr. A. E. Stevenson of the Continental Can Co., Chicago.

This substance is Rutin, first isolated from tobacco, and now obtained chiefly from buckwheat. Its chief value is in strengthening the walls of the capillaries, thus possibly preventing the innumerable small internal hemorrhages, which are one of the most dreaded results of radiation.

It is of value in the treatment of high blood pressure, one of whose effects is breaking the walls of capillaries. Also it is believed to protect animals from frostbite, and may prove of value in high-altitude flying.

It is considered of such significance that the Atomic Energy Commission has just commissioned two University of Rochester scientists to seek new sources of Rutin and some closely related compounds which are believed to have similar effects.

Asparagus is one of the richest sources yet uncovered, Dr. Stevenson said, and the amount increases in the autumn when the stalks are too tough to be eatable.

Beta Ray Burns

Exposure to Beta radiation, streams of electrons, is like exposure to tongues of flame, except that the searing and blistering gets worse, steadily for a month.

Effects of bombardment of human flesh with this least dangerous of the radiations encountered in an atomic-bomb explosion or in atomic-energy plants is reported in the journal, 'General Practice Clinics,' of the Washington Institute of Medicine.

Three other kinds of radiation come from atomic erplosions—Gamma or X-rays, Alpha particles and Neutrons. The effects of these three are well known and may easily be fatal. But the electron streams of Beta radiation cannot get under the skin.

Worsens With Time

Two scientists voluntarily exposed their hands to Beta Rays. At the time they reported only a tingling sensation. In a few hours the hands became swollen, but did not redden until after the second day. Blisters began to develop on the third to 14th days and grew larger until, in the fourth week after exposure, they covered the palms and fingers.

The height of the reaction in each case was reached between the 25th and 30th days after exposure. The person with the mildest injury had completely recovered in 50 days. Another had a complete growth of new skin in 70 days but the new skin was so delicate that it broke down several months later and it was necessary to use plastic surgery.

The whole picture, reports the journal, is much closer to burning with fire than to X-Ray injuries, while there is no comparison with the injuries due to Alpha particles or Neutrons.

Hotter Than Radium

An element 500 times "hotter" than Radium is being studied by Bureau of Standards physicists. It is Promethium, one of the rare earth metals, which presumably was one of the original elements which went into the composition of the universe. All that ever was present on earth, however, must have disappeared well over 2,000,000,000 years ago and ever since the atomic table was constructed it has been listed as one of the "lost elements" which theoretically should exist but of which no trace could be found.

The same now being investigated by Dr William F. Meggers, head of the Bureau of Standards Spectroscopy Section, weighs about a six-thousandth of an ounce and is practically all that now exists in the world.

It has a half-life of a little more than four years. This means that of any number of Promethium atoms originally present, half will explode in this period. Each will shoot out an electron from its nucleus and thus be transmuted into the next lower element in the atomic table, another rare element known as Neodymium. Then in another four years half of what remains will likewise be transmuted until eventually the amount left on earth will be reduced to a point where it cannot be detected.

Radium has a half-life of practically 3,000 years. Thus the Promethium radiation is much more intense, being exceeded only by the new synthetic element Curium, which is built up from Uranium.

All the Promethium now on earth is the result of the splitting in two of atoms of Uranium 235, the source of the energy of the atomic bomb. The split halves are unequal - and each is a separate element. More than 40 such elements have been identified, most of them well known to physicists. Promethium is a notable exception.

Dr. Meggers' job is to determine the spectrum of the element and the structure of its atom. This is accomplished by rendering it luminous and photographing a spectrum of the light it emits. The light of each of the 92 elements is unique, consisting of wavelengths that are not duplicated in the light from any other element.

Hundreds of new wavelengths, hitherto unknown in nature, have been found in Promethium.

In its physical properties, the Bureau of Standards Physicists find, the "lost element" is closest to the rare element Samarium. This is one of the so-called rare earths for which no use ever has been found. It I can be reduced—as presumably could Promethium—into a soft, gray metal

What Really Is The Earth?

The earth may be a rock-shelled balloon filled wth super-heavy gas.

This is the hypothesis offered by Dr. R. B. Borcheors, President of the Astronomical Society of South Africa.

The generally accepted theory, up to now, is that the planet had a core of iron and nickel surrounded by layers of other minerals, with various conditions of temperature and pressure. This would explain fairly well the density of the earth, about 5.5 that of water. Also, it has been assumed, it would account for the earth's magnetism.

The gas theory fits the requirements equally well, Dr. Borcherds says. Increasing temperatures and pressures from the surface inward also explain adequately the various "earth shells." Earthquake waves move at different velocities, depending on the depths at which they travel. Three rates are recognized at depths of seven, 23 and 38 miles.

This, Dr. Borcherds says, is about what could be expected from pressures and temperatures at those depths.

Between depths of 750 and 1,800 miles there is a Major Transitional Zone where temperature increases from approximately 4,000 to 10,500 degrees centigrade and pressure from 5,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds per square inch.

At the center, he calculates, pressure is about 50,000,000 pounds per square inch. Under such conditions a cubic inch of the lightest of the elements, hydrogen, would weigh about ten pounds. It would account for the density of the earth.

Still, because of the enormous temperatures, it would remain a gas rather than changing into a liquid or solid.

Drug From Asparagus Holds Forth Hopes

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

Antagonist Of Adrenalin

The most potent antagonist of Adrenalin—one of whose major effects is to raise blood pressure—has just been announced by a Swedish physiologist.

It completely blocks, according to the announcement of Dr. Ebbe Nyman of the King Gustav Research Institute of Stockholm, writing in "Nature", organ of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the blood-pressure raising effects of 1,000 micrograms of Adrenalin for each kilogram of body weight.

The most potent of drugs known previously was less than one-tenth as effective.

The drug is Chloroethyl Ammonium Bromide.

It belongs to a family, Dr. Nyman says, which first was synthesized in 1930 in England and whose Adrenalin-balancing effects were first discovered in England in 1945.

The present discovery came from long testing of all the related compounds. One of its components is quite closely related to the mustard gases.

Adrenalin, one of the secretions of the adrenal gland, is the body's emergency drug. It raises the blood pressure and quickens the heart beat in emergencies and is quick to respond to the emotions of fear or wrath.

If this mechanism gets out of order the result is naturally a persistently high blood pressure which may be quite serious.

There is some possibility, Dr. Nyman says, of clinical use of the drug. The only use todate, however, has been with experimental animals and a long series of toxicity tests must be made before there can be any experiments with human beings.

7,500 CALVES FROM SINGLE COW

7,500 Calves From One Cow

There is a possibility of one cow being the mother of as many as 7,500 calves in a lifetime.

This is the prediction of Sir John Russell, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science and Director of the Rothhampstead Agricultural Experimental Station.

Ordinarily, a cow produces only one offspring at a time. Multiple births are rare enough to arouse comment. This is because the cow produces only a single ovum at a time.

But recent experiments, Sir John Russell said, have shown that when a cow is injected with a hormone obtained from pregnant mares the number of ova can be greatly increased. These can be recovered and transplanted into other cows. Then they can be fertilized by the now well-developed artificial insemination process by which it is possible to fertilize from 10,000 to 15,000 cows a year.

Thus, a desirable strain can be perpetuated in large numbers by only two parents.

The successful implantation of cattle ova, he pointed out, has not yet been accomplished, but does work with rabbits. Application to cows awaits development of the proper technique.

The combination of transplanted ova and artificial insemination, Russell pointed out, is likely to become an important factor in feeding the rapidly increasing population of the world, now growing at the rate of 20.000.000 a year. This means that there is an increase in population of two human beings every three seconds, day and night.

Coal And Oil In S. Pole Areas

America's need for the vast, high land mass around the South Pole—of which an area somewhat larger than the continental United States never has been seen by man—may become apparent in the next half century.

It is known to contain enormous coal deposits, the remains of its great forest of 300,000,000 years ago when its climate may have been semi-tropical. Coal veins, protruding above the thick icecap, stick out of the mountaintops. There is almost certainly oil under the ice.

This is the view of Rear Adm. Richard E Byrd, whose proposal for this fifth Antarctic expedition, with navy ships and personnel, now is before the Joint Chiefs of Staff after having been cancelled for reasons of economy this summer.

The possibility that Antarctica may contain considerable supplies of Uranium, which can be mined, must be considered, Admiral Byrd says Search for the essential element of the atomic bomb is alleged to be the reason for the renewed interest in the Antarctic continent where six nations are trying to establish claims this year. Generally, this has been discounted by all persons familiar with the polar continent because of the extreme difficulty of detection and of mining operations under ice. The idea that Uranium deposits may be present has rested on no tangible evidence.

Definite Evidence

But within the last few months Admiral Byrd says, Chilean naval parties setting up permanent bases on the shores of the Palmer peninsula—northernmost extension of Antarctica, have claimed definite evidence of Uranium in the rocks. Also, Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian Antarctic explorer and one of the best-informed men on the resources of the continent, has maintained the high probability of such deposits.

It is possible that the reports have stimulated recent Russian interest. It is known that unnamed Russian ships carrying powerful aircraft have been cruising in Antartic waters presumably making air surveys to locate ice-free areas.

All these facts, says Admiral Byrd, now are before the Joint Chiefs of Staff who are reconsidering the cancelled expedition which would have involved a dozen ships and about 3,500 men.

'IN PLAIN FIGURES'

Drawn for The Bombay News

AMERICAN IN PARIS

This appears as an advertisement in the "New York Herald-Tribune", Paris edition:

"Despairing and desperate American with neither children nor dogs, and wishing to escape from the rigorus of hotel life for three or four months, is willing to pay in the neighbourhood of 120,000 fr. a month for a furnished apartment. The apartment must have very large rooms and consist of two or three bedrooms, one or two bathrooms, living room, dining-room, or study, kitchen and office and one or two maids' rooms. It must be furnished with great luxury, fresh colours, large comfortable sofas and chairs, good lamps and clean carpets and curtains. Owners of apartments with uncarpeted passages, old-fashioned bathrooms, naked electric light bulbs hanging from the ceiling, fussy small furniture, whether good or bad, shabby or unprepossessing entrances to the building, need not apply".

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

TWENTY-SIXTH January is the most important day—the reddest red letter day—in our life, in your life, in everybody's life in this country.

It has been important day for us all since the last twenty years—since 1930, when many of you were not even born yet. In those years we celebrated the 26th January as our Independence Day—to remind ourselves from year to year that we had to achieve the independence of our country. Since then so many sacrifices were made. Our people—men and women—lost wealth, and health and homes and lives: Children too played their part nobly—they were harassed, beaten and even imprisoned. At last Freedom was won. And what a golden opportunity we have got to see the dawn of the Republic Day!

Well, our responsibility has now increased many fold. To fight for Freedom was one thing, and to retain it is another—and perhaps a harder thing. The nation's eyes are on you, the younger generation—the hope of tomorrow. There are many drawbaks that a man in the street points out today—probably because his expectations were too high. We who understand do know that all his expectations cannot soon be realised. Things which have taken quite a long time to deteriorate must naturally take longer to improve What we elders have not been able to do shall be achieved by you youngsters. You are the Harbingers of Happiness, and through you, Goodwill and Peace will reign supreme on the earth!

Congratulations and Greetings, dear sisters and brothers! May our hopes in you be fulfilled—And may you be able to save the World from falling and sinking! God bless you!

Picnics

With a view to coming nearer to each other, it was decided by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Board to issue a monthly bulletin containing news, reports, ideas, suggestions, etc., which is being produced under the editorship of Shri Ram Kisani. The publication of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" has been revived from this year, but "Pushpa" is passing through hard times, and it would be through strenuous efforts of all concerned that it can be made to stand on its own legs. Quite a good number of books on Child Psychology, Child Welfare work, Arts and Handicrafts, etc., were purchased during the year, and some more books were received as donation during the period. It is a matter of regret that very few workers take advantage of our Workers' Library

As regards the activities of our Branches some of them are doing splendid work among the children of their localities. Exhibitions of children's hobbies and handicrafts are arranged by them, and some of the Units have started handicraft classes for the benefit of their members. A few Units are maintaining small libraries of selected books, and periodical inter-Bari children's visits are arranged for enhancing the friendship of the Balkan-ji-Bari members. Besides excursions, picnics, site-seeing and visits to institutions such as button factories, broadcasting stations, museums, zoological gardens, printing presses, and observatories are organised. Important national days and anniversaries are celebrated, and entertainments by children and elders in the form of songs, stories, mimicries, tricks, magic shows are arranged.

Replies To Letters

Dear Dada—Sometimes I lose my moods, as for instance, I have, even just now: what to do then, really?

Yours, Shyam.

Read over and over again this "Corner": you will find them somewhere, sure!

Dear Dada—I do everything myself, because, I want every thing to be well done: Don't you think that is a good policy?

Yours, Vasant.

How about getting your hair cut, please?

Dear Dada—How do you explain the miracle of a tiny seed becoming a beautiful flower?

Yours, Mary.

The sparrows must have overlooked it!

Dear Dada—What is the meaning of War?

Yours, Hatim.

Well, I think, War means Preparations,—Separations—Reparations.

Brain Brighteners

What do bees do with their honey?"

Answer: They "sell" it (sell it).

I help mankind to write and draw;
I'm in the forefront, and I guide,
Curtailed I am a meadow green,
What am I, friend? Can you decide?

Answer: Lead and Lea.

Can you think of a word that has eight letters, five of which are the same?

Answer: Assesses.

What is that which no man ever yet did see:

Which never was, yet always is to be?

Answer: Tomorrow.

Why is a horse a jolly animal?

Answer: Because he is fond of chaff.

HOW IT SHOULD BE

Smiling Sam: I never worry.

Dismal Dan: Never?

Smiling Sam: No; in the daytime I am too busy working, in the evening too busy playing, and at night too busy sleeping.

LITTER LOUTS

The heath bore unmistakable signs of the litter lout.

"What is the cause of this terrible mess?" asked a local councillor to one of the keepers

"Well, sir," was the reply. "Last night handbills were distributed asking the public to keep our open spaces tidy."

A panoramic view of a busy street in Calcutta

Your Own Association

The premier all-India Children's Organisation is Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. It is a great brotherhood of all boys and girls, who in many parts of the country meet, under the auspices of this their own Association, as often as possible, to have a happy time together, in various ways. When you join it, you will feel the same thrill as so many have felt from time to time.

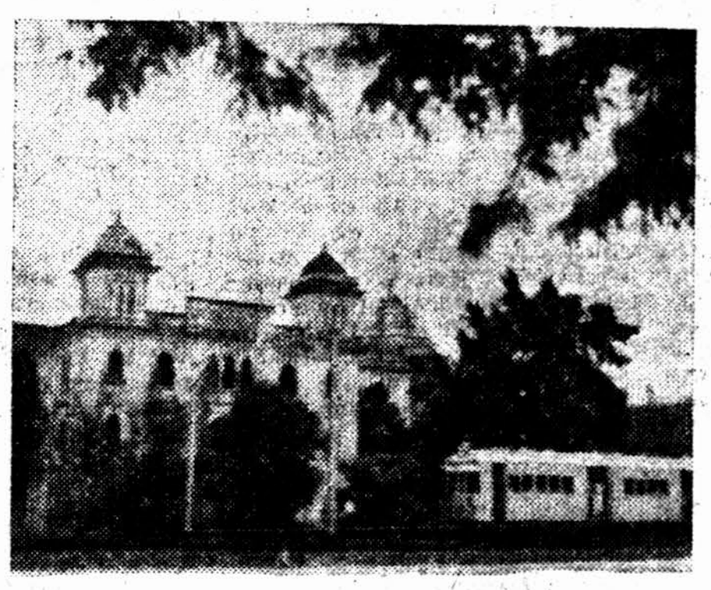
All are most welcome to be enrolled in this All-India Children's Association—Youngsters as its members and elders as its helpers. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment form, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will be glad to hear from you always!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR,
BOMBAY 21.

Connemera Hotel, Madras



Pachaiyappa's College Hostel Madras

ON SNEEZING

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(Continued from page 2)

so far as to discover meanngs in the different directions from which the sound of a sneeze came. A sneeze heard from the right, they said, was a message from the gods; if from the left, it came from earth.

The custom of salutation is undoubtedly one which has its origin far back in the dim recesses of civilisation. It has been the subject of inquiry by philosophers and investigators at various periods of the world's history. Aristotle discussed it, Pliny and Plutarch refer to it, and in one of the Memoirs of the French Academy the practice is noted as being customary among the natives of the New World.

In his essay d'Israeli adds an amusing account of the ceremonies which attended the sneezing of a king of a place called Monotapa. When this royal personage sneezed, his companions with a loud voice immediately offered their salutations, the cry being taken up by those in the antechamber, and so it passed through the palace to the courtyard and out into the streets, till everyone in the city was shouting his good wishes for long life and prosperity to the king.

●

An up-to-date instance of this custom is given in a letter sent to a popular journal in which the correspondent says that in Fiji if a man sneezes everyone in the vicinity cries "Bula," which, the writer says is a native word of greeting, meaning "health" or "be well." The polite reply is "Moli" (thanks).

Among the semi-civilised tribes, sneezing is regarded as an omen not to be ignored. In one case if a second sneeze cannot be caused by gazing at the sun, the enterprise on hand is at once abandoned; in another, should a child sneeze on a winnowing frame misfortune is averted by throwing balls of boiled rice over it (whether on the child or on the frame is not clear); while in British New Guinea a sneeze is held to indicate that the soul of the man, having been on a journey, has returned to his body. In the western part of Asia a sneeze is taken to be a sign that the man's enemies are speaking ill of him. The sneeze is therefore followed by the pious ejaculation that the enemies "may split."

One of the most curious salutations which has come to our knowledge is perhaps that which records that in Macedonia a sneeze is sometimes regarded as an indication of health and the salutation offered is "Health to thee and joy to thee," although occasionally the addition is made, probably to make the joy more certain and lasting, "and may thy mother-in-law burst!"

This custom is certainly a strange one, and its survival is another instance of how early superstitions remain potent long after their one-time supernatural and weird significance has passed away. Even today in a certain printing office of which the writer has cognisance, hardly a sneeze is heard without one member of the companionship confessing his kinship with all the ages by exclaiming "Puss! Puss!! Puss!!!"

MYSTERIOUS MOON

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(Continued from page 2)

visible to us; we see it only once it has begun to wax. It might be worth our while to study the moon's alleged effect upon weather conditions. The old moon on the arms of the new is said to be the sign worth looking out for, as it invariably brings fine and sunny weather.

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT?

B.B.C. Invites applications for post of Assistant-head of East European Service...."Broadcasting to Russia, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and Greece in the languages of those countries, for carrying out the B.B.C.'s policy of a truthful service of news".

It adds: "A knowledge of one or more of the languages concerned would be a great advantage".

One And Only Mae West

She Is All Vim, Verve, Vigour And Vivacity In "Diamond Lil"

IN MY way to "Diamond Lil" the other night I could not help wondering what Time, Kinsey and O'Hara might have done to Mae West. Sixteen years ago when last I saw her (this was when the New Deal was new and other much-needed relief agencies were mushrooming), she had already bceome a national institution, writes John Mason Brown in the "Saturday Review".

Since then, however, the ever-changing world has changed in ways uncountable and with unprecedented swiftness. The Kinsey Report and the atom bomb have both been dropped. We are supposed to be tougher now—war-toughened and peace-toughened, too. We are franker in our discussion of the pleasant blushful subjects Our approach to the facts of life is nothing if not factual. We call a spade a spade or worse. Grandmothers are not unconversant with, or always ungiven to, the language of GI's. The small talk of the smoking room, more than having become the conversation of the entire car, has invaded the drawing room. Our eyes have grown accustomed to four-letter words which at least simplify the task of typesetting. Even sex, that three-letter word in which Miss West has always had a rather open interest, is being talked, written, and thought about in terms so different from those of sixteen years ago that naturally I approached "Diamond Lil" in an apprehensive mood.

SPELL-BINDER STILL

Would—could—La West possibly be and seem the same, thought I. Might not her boldness have become tame, her lustiness anemic? How could she hope, even granting her superior equipment, to hold her own with the fanciful enlargements of those wind-swept females who are at present plastered across the jackets of historical novels and the covers of cheap reprints? Wouldn't the sand have run out of her hourglass figure? In short, like certain other pounds, weren't hers bound to have undergone a devaluation.

But my worries, though chivalrous, were absurd. They were the sillier because I had forgotten that, it spite of her dedication to what Percy Hammond used to refer to as the "obstinate urge," Miss West has never asked to be taken seriously. Sex itself is for her a cartoon which she delights in animating. If she is a high priestess of desire, she is also its most unabashed and hilarious parodist When she gets through with the Tenderloin, it is ham—sheer, unadulterated Smithfield.

As an archetype of the predatory female, Miss West is about as sinister as a retrieved copy of "The Police Gazette", She remains dateless (I mean this, of course, only in the historical sense) because her choice has always been to be an anachronism.

For all her contours, and in spite of the dromedary dip with which she walks, the incessant palace rotations that punctuate her sentences, and the steaming sultriness of her voice, her chief invitation is now, as it was in the beginning to laughter. Had she been only a siren, Puritan America could never have been "had" by her. But she is also a farceur and a comedienne. And it is these endowments which originally saved her and which continued to endear her.

Sixteen years ago when she was conquering the country as a survival the most tightly fitted, I tried to point out that she was that rarest of all specimens among contemporary artists. She was a pre-Frehdian, than which a Miocene mammal could not be harder to find. Her scarcity value has grown with the years, even as she has. Vocally she is still a hootchie-kootchie artist. Visually she remains as modernistic as a barroom nude. She can still turn the simplest statement into a scorching insinsuation.

She can still make the most innocent "Hello, boys" sound like a traveling salesman's idea of "The Decameron." The course she pursues so grandly is still down the midway. Her lack of subtlety remains the most subtle thing about her.

Only the Statue of Liberty has been carrying a torch for a longer time than Mae West. She, moreover, seems no more fatigued by maintaining her chosen attitude than does the iron lady down the bay with her eternally uplifted hand. Always, and proudly, an armful, Miss West is a bigger girl today than she used to be. But what devotee of the madame could object to there being more of her. She would not have had to come from Tennessee or India to be a grandmother by now. Yet few people could bear a more remote resemblance to Whistler's "Mother" or grant Wood's "D. A. R." than she does.

No one has ever looked quite like Mae West, or ever will. She fills the eye no less surely than she fills the stage. She is several dreams walking; several nightmares, too. She commands more curves than Christy Mathewson thought of doing. What a poster is to Proust she is to Kinsey, and also to O'Hara, in her own flamboyant person. The dictionary assures us that in mathematics a curve is the focus of a moving point continuously deviating from a straight line. A more accurate description of La West has not and could not be written.

SEX APPEAL

She never deviates into Christendom any more than she wanders within the outskirts of reality. To her, sex is more than an obsession. It is a joke with no primal eldest curse upon it but with the most ancient of blessings. Her voice, like her person and her incredible costumes, disturbs the risibilities far more than it inflames the senses. A nest of attacked vipers could not emit hisses more insistent than are all of her conscienceless sentences. She is an actress who seldom reacts but who is always being reacted to; a soloist in a duet world. Accordingly, she seems lonely even in her thickly populated plays.

Although she is credited with having written "Diamond Lil," she can scarcely have bothered to use a pen or pencil. After all these years, it persists in being a dreary charade which still sounds as if it were being improvised That is, of course, except at those plentiful moments when Lil her self is hard at work, as the professional she magnificently is, rasping and undulating, undulating and rasping. Then the evening becomes the ultimate in calculation, the final word in skilled deliberation.

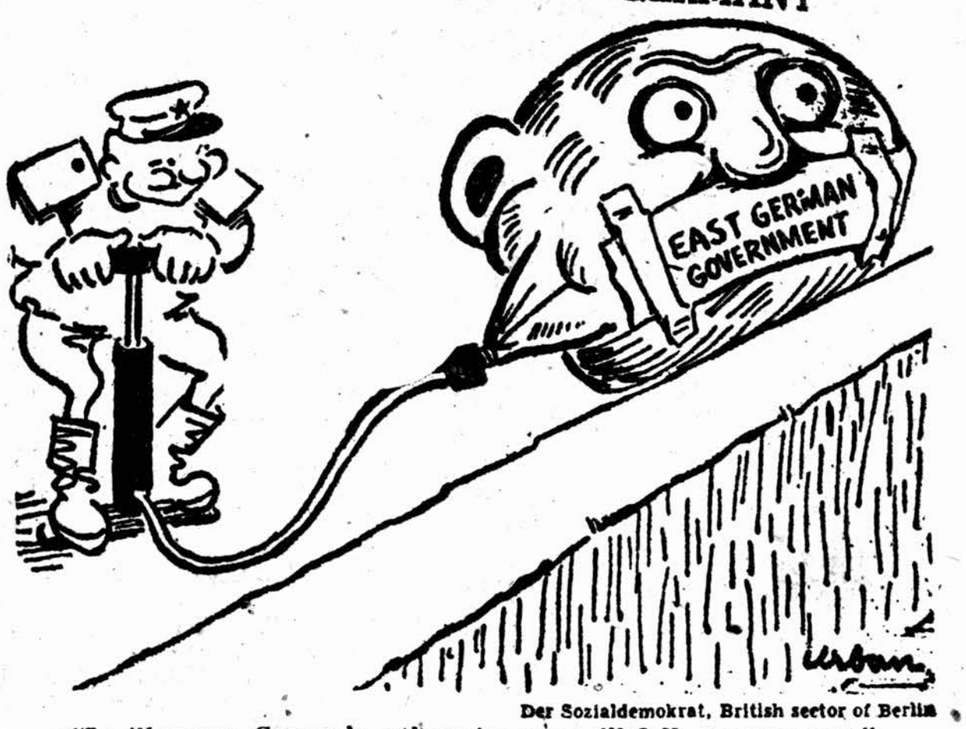
MAE WESTERN

The truth is that, like "The Constant Sinner" and "Sex" before it, "Diamond Lil" is no play at all. It creates a category of its own which can only be defined as a Mae Western. If it is a drama, then so is it a trip to Chinatown on a sightseeing bus. Without Mae West it would be nothing. With her it is Mae West. And that is decidedly something.

The world may have changed to a terrifying extent, but when it comes to toughness it has not yet caught up with La West. More than being a person or an institution, she has entered the language and taken her place in the underworld of the present's mythology. She is the Bobby Clark of the boudoir. She does not bother with the flowers when teaching about the bees. She continues to be what every playgoer, young and old and in search of a laugh, ought to know.

***DIAMOND LIL, by Mae West. Directed by Charles K. Freeman. Settings by William De Forest and Ben Edwards. Costumes by Paul Du Pont. Presented by Albert H. Rosen and Herbert J. Fraser. With a cast including Mae West, Richard Coogan, Charles G. Martin, Walter Petrie, Miriam Coldina, Val Gould, James Courtney, Billy Van, Sheila Trent, Sylvia Syms, Ray Bourbon Mike Keene, Jack Howard, etc. At the Plymouth Theatre, New York City.**

A VIEW FROM WEST GERMANY



Der Sozialdemokrat, British sector of Berlin

"I will pump, Comrade, otherwise you will fall on your nose."

NEW 'GOEBBELS' AT WORK

EISLER'S PROPAGANDA BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

By James Wakefield Burke

GERHART EISLER, who escaped United States Justice Department prosecution by a spectacular flight to the Soviet zone of Germany by way of England, is now comfortably installed in a high governmental position of the East German "Democratic Republic."

The Soviets, in the traditional gesture of taking care of their own, named Eisler Head of the Office of Information for the new Soviet-sponsored East German puppet government. Since then, he has been at work applying the knowledge gained during his 13 years in America against that country which did its level best to embrace him.

Eisler has been telling the people, through various Soviet controlled media, that the Western Allies are planning war for profit to bolster their decaying capitalistic system; telling the Germans they will be used as pawns in the next war, that their only salvation lies with Russia. Did he get any takers? He did—and plenty.

Eisler's offices are located on the second floor of the rebuilt Propaganda Ministry, in the Russian sector of Berlin, directly across from the balcony where Adolf Hitler used to stand with right hand limply raised in the Nazi salute for the thousands of faithful.

Hitler's Reichskanzlei has now been torn down by the Russians, but Joseph Goebbel's building was rebuilt—and Gerhart Eisler, the new occupant, might well be called the "new Goebbels."

Eisler stalled and put me off repeatedly, until eventually I waylaid him en route to make a radio broadcast, accompanied by Russian police and an NKVD man. He was dressed in American-made clothes, looked pleased and happy, and was extremely friendly (which put the guards at ease, for I was off base in the Russian sector). I walked along with the group.

I asked Eisler: "After spending 13 years in America, how do you find the life compares today behind the Iron Curtain?"

He stopped. So did his guards. "My dear fellow", he smiled. I felt better. "Unfortunately, I haven't the time to explain the social revolution to you. We are happy, because we are working and know what we work for."

"But you haven't answered my question."

He smiled again behind his round glasses. "You see that piece of wood?" He pointed to a rough slab of oak on the ground "It is just a piece of wood, really good for nothing as it is. But a healthy, sound hunk of wood, nevertheless. If you plane it down long enough and skilfully enough, it will become a useful and handsome desk or something useful.

"And as you plane there are shavings, really not good for much. But they must go to make the whole piece worth something. Likewise, we are in the process of planing. We are taking a hunk of humanity and making something smooth and handsome out of it.

"Of course, there are shavings. You choose to call these shavings 'victims.' This must be so But in the end we will have what we want."

"Suppose Stalin dies," I asked, "what happens to the planning then?"

The guards shot me steely looks from narrowed eyes. Eisler smiled—after a moment's pause.

"My dear fellow, that question is far above me. But, for your information, Stalin is in excellent health!" He glanced quickly at his guards.

"Do you think the Russian atomic bomb compares to that of the American one?"

"All I know about that is what I read in the papers. It is good that the Russians use their atomic energy for peaceful and constructive purposes."

"Is it true that the East Zone has no unemployment?"

"It is definitely true. Also the East sector of Berlin has no unemployed, while the Western sectors have a total of nearly 500,000 jobless. Please report this to your American papers!"

"But isn't this so, if this be true, that it is because so many people have fled from the East to the West? You know, Herr Eisler, that the Western zones of Germany have about 6,000,000 refugees from the Soviet zone."

He flared slightly. "This is certainly not true! As a matter of fact, we are now preparing some figures on the refugees who have fled to the Soviet zone."

We both smiled at this one. I ventured another question.

"Herr Eisler, would you like to be back in America?"

He stuck out his hand to say goodbye. "I am happy in my work here, and I am safe from persecution. I am sorry I have no more time. Come again sometime—anytime."

I watched the little group move away, Eisler in the centre, a smaller man than the rest, completely surrounded and submerged. I thought of convicts I had seen in the deep South once, with ball-and-chain and trailed by guards with drawn shotguns.

So Gerhart Eisler went about his job of "planing."

U. S. FACES RED FLEET'S CHALLENGE

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(Continued from page 1)

Snorkel-type, with its extra larger batteries, anywhere in the world," the Admiral asserted.

Momsen said he was naturally very much interested in a report made in the British Parliament that the Russians are setting up a submarine base in Albania—which would put them in the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. He added that some of the top anti-submarine units are with the American task force in that area.

Trust In Atom

As for the future, Momsen said he was confident that an atomic-powered engine will be developed, and with it the first true submersible—a boat that can stay under water indefinitely and operate at greatly increased speeds.

Asked whether a submersible aircraft-carrier is within the realm of possibility, the Admiral replied: "From the standpoint of naval architecture, there is no limit to the size of a submarine."

Let us talk it over—

THE presence of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as India's representative at the Indonesian freedom celebrations on the 1st of January must have struck as one more example of our Government's enlightened outlook to the delegates of the many countries assembled there on that occasion. Yet if those very people were to hear her barely a week afterwards on the subject of women's representation in the Indian Parliament they might have regarded the situation here like the Chinese puzzle

Speaking to pressmen in Madras, only a few days back, India's Health Minister expressed her disappointment at the non-inclusion of women in the recent by-elections from this South Indian city to the Central Legislature. The total exclusion of women in this particular place looks all the more odd because, if you remember, it was Madras Province that had the unique honour under British Raj of enfranchising women for the first time in 1917. The Rajkumari, however, was not the only person on Cabinet level to have felt concerned over the issue. A little earlier, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Minister for Education, had given vent to his feeling of dissatisfaction at the Utkal P.C.C.'s failure to select a woman candidate for the five seats (from the Province) to the Union Parliament, which is to come into being soon. The Maulana going a step further stressed the necessity of "establishing a convention by which a certain proportion of women were returned to elective bodies'

These attempts at discriminating against women by responsible bodies like Provincial Congress Committees on the eve of India's attaining that long-cherished goal of Republican sovereignty on the 26th of this month makes one apprehensive about the future of democracy in the land As it is women are not given a fair share of representation in the Central and Provincial Legislature. But then, considering the peculiar circumstances under which these were formed five years ago one would not have been justified in making a grievance of it. In the Constituent Assembly, too, women formed a negligible ten among the 362 members However, at this juncture at least they should have been given greater opportunities for shaping the law and life of the nation

Judging from the results of the by-elections held so far, it appears that the number of women in the Indian Parliament will not far exceed the one in the Constituent Assembly which will now emerge as the Republic Parliament. Its renewed strength will be 400 and there should have been at least 40 women in it to give some semblance of proportional representation to this section of the community which, though it makes for fifty per cent of the aggregate population, compares less favourably as regards the percentage of literacy. Of course we might be asked to derive consolation from the spectacle of 24 women members sitting in the 640-strong Mother of Parliaments and that too under a Labour Government. But we may as well ask back whether there could be any comparison between the long years of struggle women in Britain had to put in for securing civic and political rights and the swift success of Indian women?

Speaking about the emancipation of Indian womanhood one has to say that the country's enslavement was in a way a blessing in disguise, for without that our men too would not have realised the importance of improving the lot of women It was due to this realisation that a number of men took the initiative of starting the Indian Women's Movement which does in no way conflict with the wider nationalist movement. Therefore, comparison with other countries is nothing but asking for a throw-back of history, which is bound to cause disaster. Even leaving aside the issue of women's representation in legislative bodies, there are some other factors that give cause for anxiety because of the untenable attitude of the leaders of the people. To take but one example, there is the long overdue Hindu Code Bill that is being postponed or opposed by the Congress President Dr. Pattabhi Sitramayya and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who is to be the first President of Republican India! So if Indian women wish to serve the nation they must keep a constant vigil in order to guard their fundamental rights and not allow their vision to be obscured by the appointments of a few women to high positions.

—*Leela*

In The Land Of Climbing Kangaroo And Flying Mouse

(Continued from Page 5)

days of the Pacific war, when the arrival of the Japanese army was expected momentarily and the jungle swarmed with armed settlers and Australian troopers waiting to give them a warm greeting. Of course, they never came but the Archbold party was glad to find an occasional abandoned army hut. The roofs were fallen and the timbers dangerously bent with damp rot, but in contrast to sleeping on the ground these hovels, with their grim reminders, seemed luxurious

Jungle Trek

Early in his preparations for the trip, Geoffrey Tate had solved the food and supplies problem. Most expeditions carry provisions for the entire trip every step of the way. Tate had theirs shipped ahead and deposited at Government missions and way stations where they could be picked up as needed. For other portaging jobs, they confidently expected to "pick up a few natives" when the going got rough. They soon discovered, however, that while there were some 2,000 natives on Cape York, a supply of native labour simply does not exist.

It was all the Archbold party could do to persuade three natives at the Cowal Creek mission to go into the jungle with them. The natives pointed out patiently that the jungle was full of snakes, stinging trees and other discomforts

They tried to convince the scientists they would all have more fun if they just stayed on at the mission where, they were assured, there were plenty of plants and bugs to be seen.

Finally, however, three agreed to go along. They spoke fluent and expressive, if guttural, English, and each possessed a single, impressive garment —a pair of excellently tailored riding breeches. These natives are aborigines, not usually considered a very highly developed typed of human, but both of the Tate brothers were unstinting in their praise of their characters and abilities.

"Although they used only spears, they were excellent hunters—often brought down game we missed with a rifle," Tate testified. "They were cheerful, tireless and endlessly patient, and we all were good friends."

The country into which they penetrated became increasingly difficult to traverse. The expedition started off in great style in trucks, jolting along the cart paths and singing hilariously. After a few days, they were forced to switch to bicycles—the roads became increasingly narrow. The bicycles all fell apart within a week, and they abandoned the broken parts and mounted pack horses. By the end of the month, they were creeping along on foot, averaging only a few miles a day.

Fortunately, they were in no hurry. Brass was so overwhelming with the wealth of rare or totally unknown botanical specimens that he declared himself to be perfectly happy travelling only a few inches a day. As it was, he edged along with his face close to the ground for all the world like a man pushing a peanut with his nose.

Big Harvest

At times, progress seemed unbelievably slow. When the expedition ended, many of its members gasped when they learned they had covered more than 25,000 miles. They might have travelled farther and stayed longer, but by November their harvest of specimens was so great that, as one expressed it. "We felt ourselves getting cross-eyed everytime someone brought in a new item." It was time, they felt, to go home.

Mr. Brass, when he totted up his botanical hoard, found 11,600 plant specimens, the first representative collection of plants of far northern Australia ever brought to the U.S. It was claimed at once by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, which helped to finance the expedition, and after study and classification by Australian botanists at the Queensland Herbarium, duplicate specinemas would be distributed to other botanical institutions in Canada and the U.S.

Miracle Medicine

In addition, Mr. Brass is believed to have discovered a number of new plants with a high alkaloid content. According to the Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, these may play an important part in the development of new "miracle" medicines.

It was in the bagging of the 1,500 mammal specimens, representing more than 50 different species, that the members of the group encountered their adventures. Geoffrey Tate, who describes himself as a tyro in the art of collecting, managed to amass some 500 reptiles and amphibians, many of them of a distinctly anti-social type.

Among these are two fresh-water crocodiles, each about seven or eight feet in length. His native companions obviously expected him to capture the creatures Tarzan-style, by wrestling with them. He did it the easy way, from the river bank, with a rifle.

If Tate began to feel like a snake charmer toward the end of the trek, one can well understand it. Although he, his brother and Van Deusen were all presumably hunting snakes, he was only one of the three who consistently encountered the poisonous kind.

His main catch of this kind was the death adder, a small snake barely two feet in length whose bite is 10 times more often fatal than that of the rattler common to the Rocky mountain region

Egg-Laying Ant-Eater

PROBABLY the most interesting animal specimen taken was the tree-climbing kangaroo. Everyone in Australia has heard of them but few really believe they exist.

The Archbold expedition saw one shot out of a tree. Even then, they could scarcely believe it. The kangaroo seems like such an unlikely animal for tree dwelling. Yet these, which closely resemble the "ordinary" or ground-walking, kangaroo, are actually born in the tree tops, very seldom touch the ground, sleep in nests and eat leaves and fruit. The huge tail, ordinarily used as a pole vault to aid in jumping, is employed instead as a balance.

Another important prize was a fine specimen of the spiny ant-eater. For many years, school children all over the world have been familiar with the quaint and lovable features of the duck-billed platypus, and have been taught that this strange creature is the world's only remaining egg-laying mammal. The spiny ant-eater, however, obligingly laid several eggs for the Archbold party and proved that it, too, is an animal that has survived from the period halfway between our world and pre-historic times.

The most dramatic discovery of the expedition was the capture of the flying mouse by Mr. Van Deusen.

The expedition had been informed that flying mice did not exist in Cape York, or anywhere prior to a point 600 miles south. Naturally, when Van Deusen was out walking one evening at dusk and saw a flying mouse, he took a shot at it. Unfortunately, he returned to camp with his story but no evidence—he was unable to find the mouse. Returning to the spot the next morning, he stumbled across another carpet snake. This one had evidently just finished a good meal—the reptile was sluggish and unable to move. When the snake was cut open for mounting, the missing mouse, still in acceptable condition, was found inside.

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SAD WORD

During the war there was early a protest against an unfortunate phrase that was being used in R.A.F. communiques. "One of our aircraft failed to return," it was said, suggested that the pilot was in error. "One of our aircraft is missing" was substituted.

Twice recently I have come on another piece of unhappy official phrasing. "The police are now quite satisfied that —— was murdered."

Satisfied?

—THE TATLER.

TRIPLE TEMPTATION!

There are question marks all over the cafe dancer's costume worn by SHELLEY WINTERS— the "South Sea Sinner" — but she has no doubts about the part that she plays. Starring with MacDonald Carey, Shelley tells a story that spells tropic trouble — wine, women and song, all overheated in the South Sea Islands. She is also sporting her new "Shell Blonde" hairdo— with the ears exposed.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Music in South and North—Literary aspects of music—Contact of artists and scholars—Values of shruties and Gamakas—Radio honours music celebrities—Significance of Vraj tradition—Survey of Indian dance—Municipal theatre not yet.

Shri Harivamshji, music pioneer of North, during 16th century.
—Sketch by Mukund Pandya.

EQUALLY interesting and instructive was the presidential address of Vidwan Mudikondon C. Venkatarama Aiyer to the annual conference of the Madras Music Academy held at Mylapore. It shows what the presidential address on music should be like.

The speaker has taken stock of the conditions of music in its theoretical technical and social aspects and has made useful suggestions for improving them. The South frequently gets such learned addresses because it does not consider musicians as ineligible for presidentship.

Role Of Music Scholar

In the North, the position is deplorably different. Musicians are rarely selected to occupy the presidential chair though it rightfully belongs to them. Instead, some self-styled music connoisseurs are invited to inaugurate or preside over functions and conferences. A few of them travel from one town to another only to indulge in platitudes in their addresses and to receive the honour for which they covet presidentship. Such presidents are not expected to discuss the science and art of classical music, because their knowledge, in most of the cases, is cofined to head-nodding and ejaculatory outbursts in concerts of music circles.

The cause of music suffers when wrong persons are installed on the presidential throne. Music is, no doubt, predominently intended to be sung and played, but like every other art it could be made a subject for discussion and demonstration even in individual concerts. On such occasions artists and scholars can augment their information through exchange of ideas and demonstration, and the audience round them can get something essential to deeper appreciation of music.

The advantage of the demonstration of subtleties of music theories was well stressed by Vidwan Aiyar, but it would accrue to artists and scholars only when both can meet in the interest of music. In this respect the North has much to learn from the South. The term conference used now-a-days in reference to music in the North is a misnomer. It has come to mean an assemblage of musicians who should sing and play but should not discuss or demonstrate their art.

Literature Of Music

Owing to the elimination of the role of the scholar from music functions, musicians have come to regard music merely as a practice if not craft of singing or playing. Classical music has history behind it. It was not moulded by arbitrary rules or conventions. It is governed by theories and principles which are on a scientific basis and which are laid down in treatises. Information on such literary points is essential to musicians and it can be acquired through study or contact with scholars.

There are musicians whose knowledge of history of music does not stretch far beyond a few executants and notation—authors who have founded their sects and schools in comparatively recent times. Some of them to whom notation-music and popular conventionalised form of singing are a standard refuse to accept Jayadeva as a composer and musician and also doubt the very existence of Tansen. Others in their zeal to establish the supremacy of Khyal Gayaki —their stock-in-trade resort to distortion and misrepresentation of historical facts and to disingenuous propaganda against the Dhruvapad school.

Finer Aspects

As regards training in music, the importance of the guru among other requisites was duly emphasised by Vidwan Aiyar. The guru was indispensable to perpetuation of the highest in music that has survived. In fact, Hindustani music owes its greatness to direct training—the master-to-pupil system, but lately the notation-teacher was allowed to usurp gradually the place of the guru; and music was losing its weight and strength owing to the pernicious tendency to exploit the notation beyond its limitations.

The values of shruties to which Vidwan Aiyer made a pointed reference have yet to be fully realised by the music-world of today. Shruties are not theoretical postulates or superfluous effects. They form the very basis of the Indian classical music, but with the popularity of the twelve-note scale they have receded in background. The individuality of every raga was determined by the pattern of its shruties. Experience gained by discerning musicians has proved that the same notes in two different ragas were not identical. The difference was due to the variations in shruties. The view expressed by Vidwan Aiyer that the shrutie was likely to vary either way in a "Swara-sthana" according to the "Sanchara krama" carries the point further.

Obvious Defects

Incorrect intonation and flat singing would be the sad consequences of disregard of shruties and Gamakas, but the ears which are attuned to the constant repetition of such gross defects will fail to appreciate the intrinsic beauty of shruties—the finer distinctions of notes. Incorrect intonation, monotony of tans and faulty pronunciation of which no serious notice is taken these days have militated against propagation of the finer aspects of music which stand foremost in the classic tradition. The music-world should avoid all such defects and constantly look for higher music which lies outside the scope of the notation-teacher.

Leaving the subtleties of music, Vidwan Aiyer deprecated the liberty that was taken with the wordings of compositions, and stressed the importance of sticking to the authentic readings. Accuracy in intonation cannot compensate for incorrectness in pronounciation of wordings if the musician proceeds to render a song. Since the song means applied music and since it is a popular mode of singing, indifference to wordings would be a serious defect, but such a defect is not uncommon in the North. Not only the words should be pronounced accurately, but the song should be so rendered as to express the bhavas which are supposed to be the combined effects of the tune and poetry. Obviously the style of singing should vary according to the emotional nature of every tune.

The range of classical music cannot be limited to any of its branch, aspect or style of singing. In other words no single school or style of singing should be taken as the whole of classical music. However the tendency in the region of the Hindustani school appear to be reverse. In recent years there has been undue rivalry between schools of eminent executants and notation-authors to emerge as an authentic standard, and one of them seems to be moving towards success. The Government has constituted an academy of Hindustani music; but it should see that the guru was not replaced by the notation-teacher, music was not reduced to the twelve-note scale, and singing in the popular conventionalised form and set style did not become an all-India standard.

Forgotten Pioneers

Educated India knows much about the eminent composers, dramatists and poets of the West but she has evinced little interest in her own music celebrities of the past. The Bombay station of the All India Radio has made good beginning to propagate information about the historical aspect of classical music. It has introduced a fortnightly feature "Saptarang" of which the first part is "there are our music-pioneers".

The series is restricted to the pioneers who were themselves poets, composers and musicians and who had made noteworthy contribution towards development of classical music. The brief talk in Hindi is followed by a specimen composition of the same pioneer. So far the series has covered Haridasji, Tansen and Bejoo and is expected to go much further. Other stations of the All India Radio should follow the precedent set by the Bombay station and introduce forgotten music celebrities to their listeners.

The United Provinces Government has proposed to protect, with constructional works, Badrinath and the ancient town of Kankhal against the natural causes of decay. State Unions and other Provincial Governments should also extend similar protection to important ancient temples and other structures situated in their respective territories and should, thereby, preserve them as relics of the past. The U. P Government has, in its Province, other centres also which need attention Vraj, which is an ancient territory in the district of Mathura and which includes Brindaban, is prominent among them

Only a few centuries ago, Vraj formed a land-mark in the cultural history of India. It was the centre of the latest pattern of Indian culture and of a great renaissance of literature, poetry, music, dance and art in the North. The tradition which had originated in it is still very much alive. Music and other arts owe their beauty and vitality to this tradition. Well-known pioneers of music such as Haridasji and Soordas and some others were born in Vraj and had propagated music from it. Tansen also had received training in music from Haridasji. Consistently with its policy to protect ancient temples and towns, the U. P Government should at least mark out, in Vraj, the birth-places of music celebrities as suitable memorials and should work out a place for the collection and publication, in original, tunes and talas, the compositions left by them.

Preservation Of Dance

Professor P. Sambamurthi, Head of the Department of Music, University of Madras has recently made important suggestions for the preservation of authentic forms of Indian dances. Presiding over the Natya Kala Conference at Madras, he made a strong plea that the Central Government with the help of Provincial Governments should create a department and a perpatetic commission for a survey of the various dance—forms. The Government ought to give a serious thought to Professor Sambamurthi's proposals and ought to set up an organisation for conducting a dance-survey.

Shri Nagaridasji, Maharaja of Kisangarh, music pioneer of North during 18th century.
—Sketch by Mukund Pandya.

The members of any such organisation should be experts and not fastidious amateurs or know-nothing opportunists and unemployed politicians. Professor Sambamurthi has further suggested the filming of authentic dance-forms. Such records will be useful for propagation of the technique of authentic standards and also for the exhibition of Indian dance outside the country. Recording should be a part of the survey. It should be carried out at any cost and strictly under the supervision of accredited hereditary exponents.

Not On Horizon

While performing the sod cutting ceremony of the swimming pool in the scheme of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Recreation Centre at Shivaji Park, Bombay's Mayor, Mr. S. K. Patil stressed the need of providing amenities for common citizens, and among such amenities he placed the establishment of a citizens' theatre by the Municipality. One wonders why Mr Patil made no reference to the proposal regarding the construction of a theatre which was accepted by the Corporation long ago.

To begin with, a proposition for the construction of a municipal public hall and theatre was approved by the Corporation as far back as December 1938. Then in March 1946, a concrete proposal for a theatre was introduced and accepted by the Corporation, and the provision of Rupees two lakhs made in the budget for 1946-47 for this purpose was also endorsed, but the municipal theatre has not yet appeared on the horizon of Bombay. Probably it has not advanced beyond the stage of promise. The Municipality must enlighten the public as regards the steps hitherto, taken by it towards implementation of the proposal.

*

Several years ago while working for Jimmie Fidler in Hollywood. I was assigned to check up on a tip concerning Groucho Marx. I called his apartment house several times, told the girl at the switchboard who I was, and asked for Mr. Marx's apartment Each time, after considerable delay, I was told he was not in. Finally I drove out in person, walked through the lobby to the elevator, rode up and knocked on Groucho's door. He opened it himself and invited me in. Quite cordial, he gave me a drink and the information I was after. As he was showing me to the door, his phone rang. That Marx gleam came into his eyes.

"I'd better not answer that, he said. "it's probably you again."

E. A. BROWNE.

*

Joan Leslie is back in the movie swing. She is wanted—madly—for the lead in "kiss me goodnight" to be made in London in January. At the moment, Joan co-stars with Robert Walker in "the skipper surprised his wife."

Uday Shankar Scores In U.S.

COAST TO COAST TOUR OF AMERICA

RHYTHM OF DANCE

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

NEW YORK (By Air Mail).

UDAY Shankar and party had a warm reception from artistes and dance enthusiasts, when they opened the season on December 27 at the 48th Street Theatre New York. He had a good press, and the art critics of the leading papers grew eloquent about the troupe's achievements.

Mr. Shankar's American impressario, Mr. Hurok, got together a Committee of Patrons and Patronesses to welcome him at his first performance in New York, prominent among whom were Her Excellency Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Hon. R. R. Saksena Consul-General for India, Maj.-Gen. Julius Ochs Adler, Vice-President of the 'New York Times'. Mr. Oscar Hammerstein II, famous American producer, the Hon. William O'Dwyer, Mayor of New York City, Sir Alexander Cadogan, United Kingdom delegate to the United Nations, Mrs. Pearl Buck, Mr. J. J. Singh, and many other famous personalities

On the eve of his opening performance in New York Mr. Shankar was on the air. He was interviewed over station WJZ of the American Broadcasting Company, and on January he and his Company televised over the Columbia Broadcasting network, when an entire programme lasting about two hours was presented. On January 15 the Company left New York on a coast-to-coast tour which will cover 30 to 40 different cities, and cover from 7 to 9 weeks.

Romance And Rapture

Commenting on the performance of Shanker's troupe in New York John Martin, critic of the 'New York Times' writes:—

Within the range of an art altogether alien to the Western spectator, and even circumscribed with many conventions in its own right, Mr. Shankar has succeeded in perfecting a medium with the warmest appeal and the richest satisfactions for any of us who care to go along with him. For all the proverbial serenity of the Eastern arts, here are the liveliest spirit, the gayest humors, the most mischievous wit and the most seductive sensuous beauties.

The second programme is perhaps even more delightful than the first. There are four new numbers on it together with six old ones from ten years ago, but recreated as they are with new artists and a new mellowness in Shankar himself, they are all virtually new works of art. How wonderfully agreeable, however, if only for nostalgia's sake, to have the evening's first dance that favorite old solo. "The Snake Charmer"; its last one the brilliant and amusing ensemble drama, a "Nrittya Dwandwa", and somewhere in between, the beautiful "Indra", one of Shankar's finest solos, which he continues to dance superbly.

The new pieces include two ensembles in a folk vein and two solos. "Village Festival" is a harvest celebration of real youthful gayety and charm, and 'Bidai' is a thoroughly winning scene in which friends bid farewell to a newly married pair. For his wife, Amala, Shankar has composed a delightful "Rajput Bride", which she performs with her characteristic bubbling vivacity. "Tilottama", the dance of a celestial nymph, introduced Dipti as a soloist with great success. She is tall and slender and very young, with exquisite hands and a captivating smile. It is a very young dance Shankar has made for her, and the combination proved to be one of the evening's most gratifying items.

Two dances on romantic subjects were "Nirasha" and "Vilasa" the former dealing with the efforts of a stranger to persuade a princess in the temple to show him her veiled face, and the latter an abstraction on erotic themes. They were both danced by Shankar and Amala with beguiling results. "Nirasha", indeed is the most truly rapturous of little romances.

Tasteful And Erotic

Hailing Shankar as an artist of rare calible and super-showmanship, Walter Terry writes in "New York Herald Tribune":

"It would be pleasant to dwell upon each of the offerings by the star and by each and every member of his company of Hindu dancers and musicians, but that of course, is not possible. Close to the top of the list of dances would be "Vilasa", an exquisite and elegant excursion into movement patterns revelatory of love, of courtship. It is, actually, a highly erotic dance, conceived in the most tasteful terms yet clear in its conveying of intense emotions. The dancers, Shankar and Amala, never touch each other but there is a sense of ecstatic torture in the very proximity, in the tempting nearness of their eloquent hands and pulsating bodies.

"Nirasha' too, with its tale of a young man feasting his eyes upon the forbidden beauties of a princess; "Bidai", a merry wedding festival; "Krishnani", Radha's song of yearning for Krishna, and "Snake Charmer", a solo for Shankar, were other offerings of great merit and of absorbing interest. Certainly Shankar's "Indra", with its majestic yet lyrical movements, made one believe that here surely was a dance figure of celestial origin.

"Village Festival", a harvest dance; "Tilottama", a sweet and charming dance of a nymph by Dipti; Amala's lovely "Rajput Bride" of the swirling skirts and half-innocent, half-bold demeanor, found their contrast in the epic, "Nrtya Dwanda" This last-named ballet deals with a contest between the god Shiva and his divine consort. Parvati. Each, with godlike grace but with very human emotional responses, tries to outdance the other. Shiva wins but not before some amusing displays of celestial temper and some unexpectedly lively heavenly gambolings occur. It is an entrancing ballet and the accompanying score is, I think, the most pertinent dance music we have heard this season

The orchestra of Indian musicians not only accompanied the dancers but presented several purely musical selections. An interlude on the tabla taranga, a set of melodic drums, was the most appealing of their splendid contributions

Shankar as Shiva and Amla as Parvati in "Nritya— Dwandwa" ballet.

Mime And Motion

The 'New York Suns' Art critic writes:—

Shankar's troupe is worth hearing, if only for the music. Native musicians play an exotic-looking assortment of percussion, strings and guitar-like instruments that produce equally exotic sounding effects. Not once does the combination arise, in volume, much above a mezzo-piano: operatic caterwaulings. The sounds are delicate and they are varied, with an infinite rhythmic resources that could not be more functional with respect to the purpose for which it is intended.

Shankar posed himself more work than in the previous programme, appearing twice in a solo role, as well as in duet with Amala and in most of the larger concerted numbers. One of his solos, "Indra", was remarkable in its muscular control of shoulder and arm movements, but there was not an instance in any of the others where he could not solve, in terms of movement, what he set out to do. His wife, Amala, is also a performer with dramatic projection allied to teachnical resource, and in such a dance as "Krishnani" her combination of mime and motion made clear the symbolism of the action. The work of Shankar and his company does not have many roots in Western culture, but it possesses a fund of emotional experience common to all and there are few who will fail to be moved by it.

Double Treat

Declaring that Shanker programme is a double treat, Doris Hering writes in the "Daily Compass":

A week of performing and a totally new programme found Uday Shankar and his Hindu Ballet free of their opening night uncertainties. Their performance at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre was a rich dancing and musical experience.

The flowing lyricism and spiritual tranquility that distinguish the Hindu dance from our western stage athletics were almost always in evidence. Even the folk dances like "Village Festival" and "Bidai" (a bridal dance) had a calm refinement that linked them in spirit with the religious numbers. And this is as it should be, for religion and daily life are one in most oriental cultures.

Although the electric quality was still lacking in Mr. Shankar's heroic dances (for example, his depiction of the god Shiva), this did not seem too important. For there was depth dignity in his god portrayals, and the long, smooth movement phrases were extremly persuasive in their building toward a cumulative effect.

It was only towards the end of the programme and especially in the final dance-drama depicting the nine emotional states that Amala achieved this same kind of detached calm. Her beginning dances seemed to indicated a western influence in their openness and attempts at direct contact with the audience.

Dipti also displayed some of this open playfulness in her solo dance of a celestial nymph. But in her case it did not affect the movement style.

A Shankar programme is actually a double treat. For the musicians provide a kind of dancing of their own. And the sounds they produce are incredibly varied and subtle.

Before the curtains part at the beginning of the performance and after each intermission, a huge throbbing gong is sounded. Then, while the air still vibrates, the curtains open and the musicians begin their fluttering melodies.

Each member of the little orchestra seems to be a virtuoso in his own right. For example, there is Karandikar, an elderly gentleman with a curly black handlebar moustache. In the opening orchestral selection he gently tapped a semi-circle of melodious white bowls. Later in a delightful solo, he pattered with incredible rapidity on a series of extremely resonant drums that resembled upturned wastebaskets.

This last dance of the nine sentiments was, in fact, a grand resume of Hindu musical and dancing style. It is a classical story of a dancing contest between Shiva and his consort, Parvati.

Although the empasis is upon the central duets, "Nritya Dwandwa' is structurally more sophisticated than preceding group dances like "Nirasha" (a love dance) and "Bidai."

The God He Portrays

Writing in 'New York Post', Frances Herridge says:

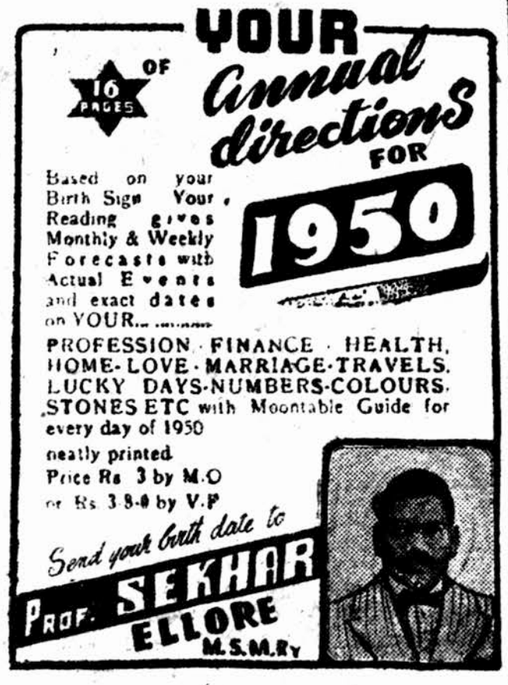
"Four numbers are new to this country—all of them charming additions to a rich repertoire.

The "Village Festival" will no doubt delight American audiences because of its lively group rhythms and syncopated music. "Tilottama" introduces Dipti in a spirited solo. "Rajput Bride" has the superb Amala doing soft back turns in an entrancing costume. And "Bidai" is a captivating folk scene of a bridal party.

But the real joy of the evening was Shankar in his familiar 'Indra" solo and in the 'Nritya Dwandwa," the difficult dance contest between the god Shiva and his wife Parvati. Here the two contestants must evoke the nine states or moods possible in an audience. Parvati, daring to imitate her husband in producing all moods except disgust, shows the eternal difference between male and female.

Amala is fine as Parvati. And here Shankar has clearly the quality that belongs to the great artist. Although his movement is restrained and delicate by our standards and although he uses the intricate Hindu gesture vocabulary unknown to most of us, he nevertheless projects his meaning with a forcefulness that is magical. His slightest movement has dramatic intent—at times humour, at times anger, or suspicion. Whatever it is, it radiates from him as though he were truly the god he portrays.

Not enough can be said for the musicians in the company. The musical interludes, both solo and orchestral, are a continual delight.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A New Victory Over Pain

DRAMATIC EFFECT OF INJECTION OF 'DOCA'

BY

PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

A very large fraction of old people suffer from the group of diseases which are not very scientifically lumped together under the name of 'Rheumatism'. These diseases cause a good deal of pain and may make people who would otherwise be strong into helpless cripples. The worst of the lot is probably Rheumatoid Arthritis which affects one or usually several joints, and may start quite early in life. Doctors and surgeons have made all sorts of attempts to cure it. A favourite one used to be pulling out all teeth which were in any way decayed, on the theory that they were somehow poisoning the body. This treatment seems to have been successful in some cases but it certainly was not so in all.

Among the queer treatments which were tried was that of Ostrom and Westman, in Sweden, who stated in 1942 that they had improved some cases by implanting the anterior pituitary gland of calves under the skin of patients. Grafts, even from man to man, let alone calf to man, do not live very long. But the partial success suggested that something was coming out of the pituitary gland which did the patients good.

Gland Therapy

The pituitary gland lies under the brain, above the roof of the mouth, and pours a variety of different substances into the blood These regulate the functions of many other organs, including the kidneys, the ovaries and testicles, the thyroid and adrenal glands. Quite recently a group of American workers of whom Kendall is probably the best known, working at the Mayo Clinic in Minnesota. announced that they had cured several cases of Rheumatoid Arthritis,. both with preparations from animals' pituitary glands and from the cortex, or outer part, of their adrenal glands, which are close to the kidneys.

The substance from the adrenals, called "Compound E" or Cortisone, is extremely difficult to make, and with present techniques only enough can be made to treat a few dozen people, while each treatment would cost several thousand pounds a year. It has been claimed that the same, or a very similar stuff, has been got from plants, but not in sufficient quantities to be of use to more than a tiny fraction of the million or so people who need it. The pituitary extract is even harder to make.

Fortunately, however, a very recent discovery, announced in the 'LANCET' offers a great deal more hope. Doctors Lewin and Wassen, of Gothenburg, in Sweden, inject five milligrams of a different, and much more accessible substance from the adrenals, into a muscle, and at the same time the relatively enormous dose of a gram of ascorbic acid into a vein.

The substance from the adrenals is called Desoxycorticosterone, or more familiarly Doca. It has been known for some years, and is used in treating a fortunately rare disease of the adrenal glands called Addison's Disease, and characterised by bronzing of the skin, loss of salt from the body, extreme weakness, and early death of the untreated. Ascorbic acid is the antiscurvy vitamin, which is made in large quantities. Lewin and Wassen did not say they tried this combination, but I can guess. There are large amounts of ascorbic acid in the adrenal glands, and they probably suspect that it acts on Doca in such a way as to yield the stuff which cures arthritis.

Dramatic Effect

The effects are most dramatic. Within five minutes of the injection the pain is lessened. Within half an hour it is usually gone, and patients who had not been able to sit up for years are doing so. The pain may begin to return in anything from two hours to a day. But so far it seems that the effect of a second injection lasts longer than that of the first. Lewin and Wassen do not claim to have cured cases of ten years' standing in the sense that further injections are not needed. But acute cases have been cured by as few as two injections, and the chronic cases may yet be cured.

The story is being checked in at least one British hospital, and in a few weeks we may expect to hear that it has been confirmed or not. However, the Swedish workers' account is of such a nature that it is very difficult to believe that their cure is not genuine. Nobody claimed relief in half an hour from pulling out teeth. I regret to say that they find no good effect on sciatica, pain caused by pressure by bones on nerves, such as I suffer, or several other conditions described as Rheumatism. Neverthless, if they are even partly right tens of thousands of people who suffer very severe pain, will be relieved. It will take some time to produce Doca on a sufficient scale. But enough animals are slaughtered annually to give all we need, and more.

What we do not know is whether the treatment will have any bad effects. It has not so far had them in Sweden. But it may, for example make patients retain salt in their bodies. If so, they may have to be put on a salt-free diet. Unfortunately, it would be difficult to give oneself the injections by the present technique but this, too, may be got over.

Anyway, there is real hope at last for a group of very unhappy people. Unfortunately, it is no use to write to me on the subject. I cannot give injections on the spot, much less by post. This discovery represents the result of a very great amount of hard work, beginning with Addison's discovery that when he dissected people who had died of the disease named after him, he found that their adrenal glands were abnormal.

Later on, physiologists removed the adrenal glands from animals and found that they could be kept alive by extracts of the glands of other animals. They gradually purified the substances needed for cure, and discovered their chemical composition. Perhaps because some of them controlled the movements of mineral substances in the body they were tried on diseases of the joints. At last this work is giving dividend in the relief of suffering.

The process is slow. The Dunn Biochemical Institute at Cambridge was founded for the relief of human suffering, and when Szent Gyorgy isolated ascorbic acid from the adrenal glands, 20 years ago at the institute, it was not obvious how his discovery would help to stop human pain. But it has done so, and similar biochemical discoveries which are being made today will do so in the future.

Torch-Bearer Of Freedom

★

(Continued from page 6)

gated—created a new wave of indignation and horror in revolutionary hearts and whatever Shyamji wrote regarding peaceful revolution without the use of the bomb or the revolver received scant attention from his disciples and "scholars".

Era Of The Bomb

By the end of the year, two Indians, Bapat (who later flowered into Senapati Bapat in India) and Hem Chandra Das appealed to Shyamji for financial aid and other assistance to facilitate their acquiring knowledge of bomb-making. What transpired at these conference is not on record, but the aftermath of the visit of these two youngmen to Paris soon resulted in the hanging on the gallows of Khudiram Bose, the first bomb-thrower in India. Khudiram was supplied the bomb made by Hem Chandra Das, who before his departure from Paris, had sent the manuscript on bomb-making to India House in London, which, in its turn duplicated the instructions for wide distribution to trusted agents throughout India.

Hem Chandra Das's activities were augmented by Vinayak Savarkar who appealed to Rana, Shyamji's associate in Paris, for the procurement of revolvers from the firm of Martinis. The revolvers were sent to India, and distributed to revolutionaries in different parts of the country. Immediately followed the murder of the British Collector Jackson at Nasik and of the Bengali approver in a Bengal jail. Several incidents followed one another in rapid succession, culminating in the murder of Curzon Wyllie in London itself, for which Madanlal Dhingara was executed in Pentenville prison (1909).

Cult Of Non-Violence

While the cult of the bomb and revolver was spreading terror in the hearts of the British officials in India, Shyamji continued expounding his philosophy of bringing British rule in India to an end by peaceful resistance and mass non-co-operation—a blueprint for Gandhiji to put into execution in India a decade later.

The approach of World War I, and the 'entente cordiale' between France and England made Shyamji shift his headquarters again, this time to Geneva. His constant reiteration of his revolutionary philosophy in the columns of the 'Indian Sociologist' and his direct conflict over the use of bombs and revolvers with own 'chelas' whom he unremittingly supported and defended in the British Press secured safety for Shymji, but estranged him from his erstwhile colleagues who wanted a forthright avowal of their actions by their 'guru'. Advancing age and failing health on the one hand and the obliquity he had to face from his old colleagues, left little zest in Shyamji while he was in Geneva. Added to this was the neutrality of the country which had given him hospitality. The result was that after a perfunctory publication, the 'Indian Sociologist'—Shyamji's propagandist vehicle—ceased to be published for the duration of the war. But again, as in London and Paris, his drawing-room in Geneva became the rendezvous of suppressed and oppressed nationals exiled in foreign lands and by word of mouth and by correspondence he continued to be in touch with the revolutionary movements in all parts of the world.

Nehrus Meet Him

Before he died in 1931, Shyamji had the unique satisfaction of seeing his philosophy of action being acted up to by the world's greatest passive resister who could mobilise a whole nation in peaceful and orderly array against the mighty British empire in India. He also had the satisfaction of meeting India's rising men, Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subash Chandra Bose and his brother Sarat Bose, who paid their homage to him in his exile home in Geneva.

Shyamji lived, worked and strove with matchless dexterity for the emancipation of India. He helped young revolutionaries when they needed it most and at the same time gave a blueprint of a political philosophy which in his own life-time was to be translated into action and made to yield fruitful result in the life-time of his 'chelas', whose fiery enthusiasm had paved the way for the political awakening.

The future historian will testify to the work of an intellectual giant who suffered privations and exile in a far off land cheerfully and willingly, holding aloft the Torch of Liberty to light up the path of his countrymen yet unborn.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

IN his excellent book, "Winning Tricks" recently published by George Coffin, John Brown of England, describes this deal.

When West opened the heart six, South won with his queen. There was onbviously not enough time for dummy's diamonds to be established so declarer, with eight tricks sure, had to look elsewhere for a ninth. The only chance lay in the spade suit. South hoped that East might have both missing honors. He cashed a high club, then he crossed to dummy's king and led a low spade, but his ten was taken by West's queen, and the heart five continued.

Although one hope had fallen, South still had another He won the second heart lead and cashed three more clubs. East had to make three discards. He let go one spade but was then forced to disgorge two hearts and was thus left with a high heart, the two top diamonds and two spades to the king. South led a diamond to put East in, and after making his three top tricks, East had to lead a spade a way from the king. South let the lead run to dummy's jack and thus achieved his ninth trick.

This appears like an entirely unavoidable end-play—because East has but one possible exit card, and its successful employment involved the trifling difference between a deuce and a four spot. However, the end-play might have been foreseen by East, and **instead of holding the king as his last heart, he could have made a brilliant defense by retaining the three-spot! If South has the four,** East may give the opponents an overtrick, but that is a worthwhile investment in the larger stake of trying to defeat the contract. If East retains the heart three, and South tries the end-play, East cashes his top diamonds, exits with the low heart, and when West wins with the four-spot, his spade lead through dummy's jack defeats the contract.

Neither side vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 5 4
♡ 8 7
◇ Q 10 9 6 3
♣ K 9 8

WEST
♠ Q 8 7
♡ 6 5 4
◇ 8 7 5 4
♣ 10 5 4

EAST
♠ K 9 6 2
♡ K J 10 9 3
◇ A K
♣ 7 2

SOUTH
♠ A 10 3
♡ A Q 2
◇ J 2
♣ A Q J 6 3

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♡	Dbl.	Pass	2◇
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3◇
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	All Pass		

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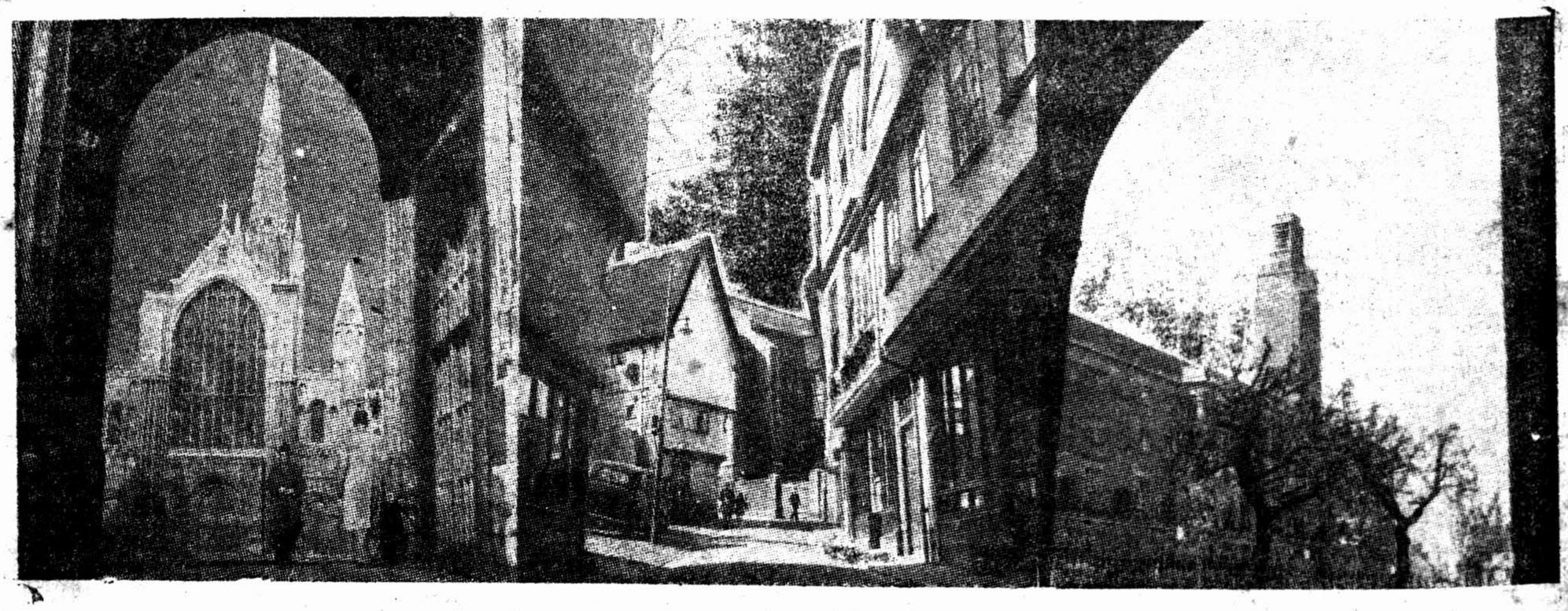
MONUMENTAL RELICS OF NORWICH



Left: The Erpingham Gate of the Cathedral Close, built by Sir Thomas Erpingham in 1420. He fought at Agincourt and figures in several of Shakespeare's plays.
Centre: Surviving pride of Norwich is Elm Hill. Here lived eight Mayors between 1534 and 1776.
Right: The Modern City Hall seen pictured through a 15th century arch of St. Peter Mancroft church.

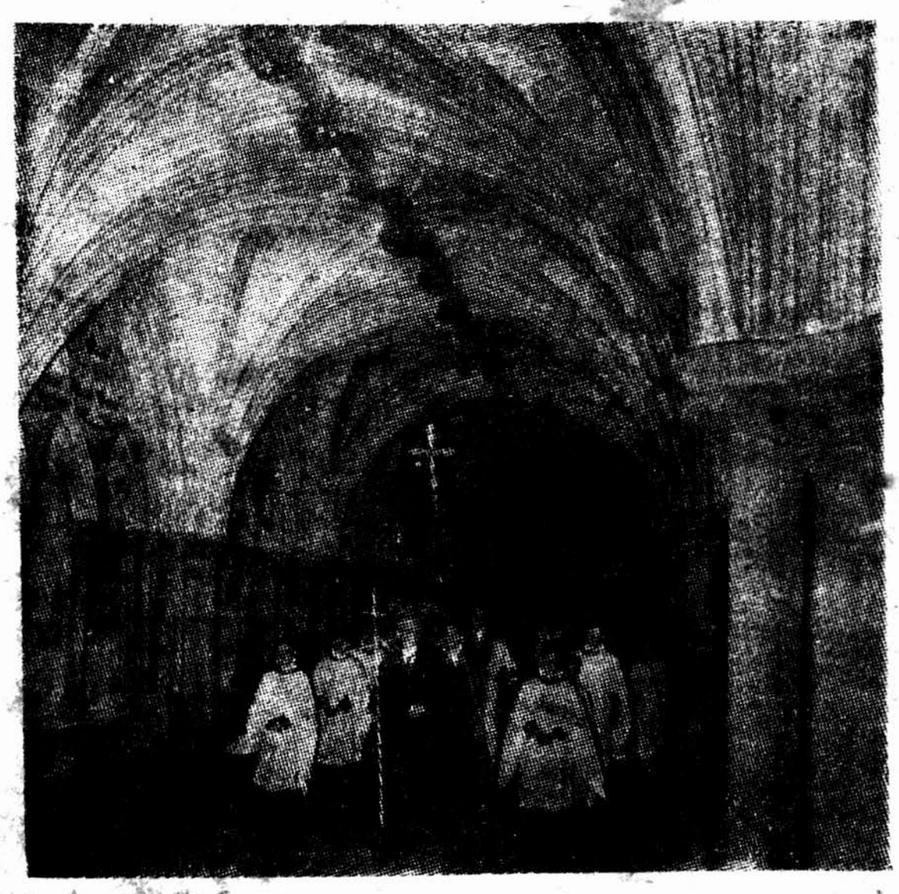
★

A UNIQUE THEATRE

The Maddermarket Theatre, planned like an Elizabethan Theatre has players who are all anonymous and amateur. The Theatre was started in 1921 by actor Nugent Monck as a non-profit-making concern and is excused entertainment tax.

★

CATHEDRAL CLOISTERS



Soon after its foundation the Norwich Cathedral has been a centre of education. The old Grammar School is situated there. The choir for Choir boys, which is older, is seen in procession through the ancient cloisters.

In the oldest life office of the world, Norwich Union group of Insurance Societies, is seen Sir Robert Bignold (extreme right) who is fifth in the family in the business and the present Chairman.

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